IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Lumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Sfera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Elbert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

OR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Mon. 5th May	11 a.m.*	P.D. & O.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 8th May.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 9th May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam. Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "
*Pentakota	3418	" 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	" 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd May, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
The following SAILINGS have been arranged
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	18th May
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th June.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	" 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO DURBAN VIA ZANZIBAR, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th May 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th June 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) "	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... "	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus).
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY.

BANKS

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilnjing
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

WHAT EVERY PIANOFORTE STUDENT SHOULD KNOW.

It has been recommended as important in the highest degree that the student of the Pianoforte should acquire a knowledge of the construction and history of the pianoforte; the instruments so capable of tone shading and yet so little understood by 95 per cent. of those who use it. Gradation of power in the pianoforte is one of the assets of the pianist and is one which adds effectiveness of performance if applied with a modicum of good taste. A perusal, therefore, of those instructive articles on the pianoforte in Grove's Dictionary, of Music and Musicians, will serve to furnish valuable information which will enable the student to trace through the centuries the gradual addition of various improvements to the pianoforte and which will undoubtedly add to the interest of the pianist who will all the more enjoy the perfect touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD,

if it be remembered that neither Bach nor Mozart were so privileged but had to be content with the jingle and tinkle of the clavichords and harpsichords which have for many years past found a resting place from finger fury.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASE.

Re. 1 each.

MALARIA,
FEVER,
AGUE,
INFLUENZA.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM TMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the business of the above Corporation will be conducted at No. 40, CHURCHGATE STREET, as formerly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED.

(i). PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 250 per mensem consolidated.

(ii). SUB PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, salary according to qulaifications up to Rs. 100 per mensem consolidated.

Applicants will be subject to one month's notice of termination of service and they will subscribe to the Provident and Mutual Assurance Funds.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the undersigned.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 25th April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per " *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, and 10.

A SINGLE ITEM
from our Programme is enough to fill the house.

THE GRAND NATIONAL
The most exciting race in the world before your eyes from start to finish.
You can see it
NOWHERE ELSE.

Besides that, we have a
BIG FILM PROGRAMME,
including dramatic, topical and comic films

LAST BUT NOT LEAST
RIEDL BROTHERS
In a new series of heart-stopping feats, more wonderful than ever.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.

TO-NIGHT TWO SHOWS
6-30 to 8-30 and 10 to 12.
Last Night of our Present Programme.
"THE MELBOURNES"
IN THEIR MILITARY SKETCH
"THE SENTRY BOX."
TOM MELBA
The Man that will MAKE YOU LAUGH.
THE WORLD'S "BEST" FILMS.
ANOTHER "CINEMA" EXCLUSIVE.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS
A GRAND FEATURE FILM PLAY.
TO-MORROW,
WATCH THIS SPACE
FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR NEXT ELABORATE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
TWO SHOWS AS USUAL,
6-30 and 10.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"
CINEMA THEATRES, Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTES WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.
MDLLE. LYGIE
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE SILVER DANCE."
MISS DOT CAREY
THE WHIRLWIND DANCER.
OUR CYNTHIA
IN HER LATEST CATCHY CHORUS SONGS.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
TO-MORROW
ANOTHER "MONSTER" BILL
WATCH THIS SPACE
FOR FULL PARTICULARS:
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO
WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 26th April 1913.
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—AVIATOR'S GENEROSITY.
2.—THE ROMAN TYRENT. (Coloured.)
3.—THE LITTLE WIDOW.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.
FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)
NOTICE.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.
NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.
AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.
20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.
Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FLAT WANTED.—UNFURNISHED. TWO Bedrooms with Bathrooms essential. Electric Light and Fans, Good servants' quarters, airy situation. Apply Box No. 678, care of "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLARKES B. 41 PILLS.
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

DOUBLE ROOMS,
AND
SINGLE ROOMS
Available at Queen's Mansions
PRIVATE HOTEL,
Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room. etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
A HIGHLY DRAMATIC AND SENSATIONAL PICTURE.
THROWN TO THE LIONS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED.
BEREZ NA.
An Episode of 1812. A true story from the life of the great Napoleon.
HEAPS OF FUN IN OUR COMICS.
THE LEADING LADY.....(A Delightful Comedy.)
NEIGHBOURS.....(Comic play by Max Linder.)
FOOLSHEAD JEALOUS.....(One roar of laughter from first to last.)
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT- BOMBAY.
1913

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY
FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A EURASION or GOANEE PROBATIONER, for the Civil Hospital Belgaum. Period of training 3 years. Pay for the 1st year 15, 2nd year 20, 3rd year 25 with free quarters, Boarding and Uniform allowance.
Apply
CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum.

WANTED.—For the office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik District, an OVERSEER of EXPERIENCE, capable of preparing Road, Buildings, and Bridge projects under guidance. He must be a neat and capable Draftsman and must possess practical knowledge to bring to bear on his office work, as well as to fit him for calls to execute works outside when the occasion arises.
The appointment will be on the temporary establishment and pay (consolidated) Rs. 80 to Rs.100 according to qualifications. Applications addressed to the Executive Engineer should be submitted, before the 10th May, 1913.
G. WEATHERDON,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik District.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY EUROPEAN FOREMAN to take charge of an Iron Foundry employing 75 to 80 hands. Must be a competent Moulder. Apply stating age with testimonials and salary expected to "Castings" care of this Paper.

WANTED SUFFERERS to use our harmless SANYASIS OIL, externally, for nervous debility (unitching) A Phial Rs. 2 only. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.
FREE FOUNDATIONSHIPS AND DEMI-FOUNDATIONSHIPS.
ELECTIONS to a number of VACANCIES will take place in May. Preference is given to intelligent sons of parents of small means. Minimum age 8 years. Candidates must be at least up to standard III. Apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at on Must be competent to take cha of the printing of a newspaper. Write, givi full particulars, salary required, etc., to B No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly...	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quaterly...	" 7 0
Monthly...	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized by Maharashtra Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Eaton Hall, 2,379 tons, Captain E. Dyason, sailed yesterday for New York and Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The R. I. M. S. Minto, Lieut G. H. Finny, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain H. W. Froley, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain G. R. W. Handcock, sailed yesterday for Natal etc. with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 300 deck passengers.

The A. L. S. N. Co.'s, steamer Gablonz, 2,775 tons, Captain G. Gillhuber, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Venice Line steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiesa sailed on Thursday for Calcutta etc. with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain B. Altemeyyan, arrived here yesterday from New York, 27th March, with a general cargo and Kerosine oil.

ARRIVALS.

Day	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Stolzenfels ...	Altemeyyan	Newyork, M 27

DEPARTURES.

Day	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Persipolis ...	Sacher ...	Hull, &c
	Worsby Hall.	Seaborn ...	Medulesbro
	Bhajora ...	Cammock.	Busreh, &c
	Orseolo ...	Chiesa ...	Dalcutta
	Gablonz ...	Gillnuber...	Trieste, &c
	Pundua ...	Handcock.	Natal, &c
	R.I.M.S Minto	Finny ...	Persian Gulf
	Eaton Hall ...	Dyason ...	Philadelphia

The steamer Baron Fairlie, Froley, for Calcutta obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, left Liverpool on the evening of the 29th insant. The same Co's steamer Clan Cumming, left Suez on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Natal Line Co's steamer Umsinga, arrived at Weymouth, from Bombay on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer City of Marseilles, homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 29th instant. The same Co's steamer City of York, outward bound left Port Said on the 30th instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 10th of May.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—55 bales wool, E Dosa and Co; 53 bales wool, E D Sasoon and Co; 12 bales wool, J Veerchand; 5 bales wool, R Agarchand; 91 bales wool, D Roondanmal.

Branksome Hall s—16,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Branksome Hall s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Castalia s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 225 bales cotton, N Rajaram.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—34 cwts fishmaws, 1 bale buffalo hides, R Dhunji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 pakages woolen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 50 cwts deer horns, E Mahomad; 3 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Branksome Hall s—55,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Den of Airlie s—990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Huntsman s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, H Maganlal; 2,633 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magdala s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore, C I Mining, Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Iran s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 5,000 poppyseed, 4,000 cwts lineeed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Clan Macphee s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—52 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 60 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 6,600 cwts linseed, 2,000 barley, K Devchand and Co; 1,999 cwts groundnuts, 3,018 cwts poppyseed, 528 bales cotton, Rali Bros; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 20 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM

Falls of Nith—s 150 cwts mustardseed, P Aasoo.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—10 bales wool, 55 bales hemp, F Koobechand; 4 bales woolen carpets, E G Fulep; 255 cwts gum Arabic, R Damji and Co; 12 cwts iron roller, S Smidt and Co; 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hapsburg s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Austria s—114 bales cotton 3,200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros: 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—100 tons old iron, G Hakimjiji and Co.

Clentonia s—100 bales cotton N F and C Corporation; 200 bales cotton, C Trading Co of India; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 102 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,999 cwts telseed, 8,880 cwts, rape seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUME.

Austria s—1,982 cwts linseed, G Bhimji; 14,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARI.

Austria s—36,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Austria s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts astorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

African Monarch s—700 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Banca s—218 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co.

Assaye s—286 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—500 bales cotton. N Rajaram and Co.

Assaye s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru s—100 bales cotton twist, M M Esabhoy; 50 bales cotton twist, D Sasoon and Co,

Assaye s—500 bales cotton twist E Ebrahim and Co; 94 cwts gum olibanum, P Maneckji; 144 cwts gum olibanum, G Sojpal; 151 cwts myrabolams, M M Esabhoy; 250 cwts sharkfins E Moledina; 250 cwts dry fruits, 60 cwts fennel seen D Passoo and Co 200 cwts gum olibanum P Jethabhoy; 100 bales cotton twist, M Amersey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY. 1.

Steamer Wartenfels, from Hamburg, Agents —W and A Graham; 7 cases tiles, 2 cases cement 31 casks, 1 case soda, 1 case sardins, 3 casks ivory, 1 bale ivory 4 cases, 15 drums, 40 kegs chemicals, 75 drums blenching powder, 7 cases glass beads, 514 cases hollow glass, 73 cases locks, 53 cases, 1 cask lampware, 503 cases spirts, I case perfumed spirit, 5 casks wine, 275 casks lubricating oil, 101 cases, 25 plates bottles, 278 cases, 145 bags, 12 casks nails, 25 cases stirellized milk, 200 bdles yellow metal squares, 400 bdles, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, 503 bdles copper sheets. 17 cases biscuits. 46 cases cheese 607 bdle, 93 cases, 215 rolls, paper, 580 cases, 98 cask. 88 drums, 211 kegs, 47 tincan colours, 364 brls, 10 casks, 43 kegs alizerine dye, 724 cases, 73 casks, 88 drums. 32 kegs aniline dye, 50 cases soap, 307 cases beer, 186 cases cotton goods, 1 bale cotton goods; 68 cases cotton and silk, 7 cases, 5 bales cotton and wool, 10 bales, 7 cases yarn, 2 cases Dyed cottons, 1 case silk, 10 cases silk yarn, 2 cases wool, 20 cases woolen goods, 13 cases woolen yarn, 2 cases cigars.

Steamer Stolezenfels, from New York Agent W. and A. Graham and Co., 262 boxes clocks, 6 cases lock, 974 cases nails, 2 boxes, 14 cases, 2 pkgs, drugs and medicines, 1 case coffee, 506 cases grease, 25 brls lubricating grease, 5 brls lampwere, 2 cases lampwere, 49 cases, 1 box, whisky, 2 crates oil, 2 940 cases transil oil, 2,000 cases mineral colza oil, 1 box 537 cases, 4990 bales lubricating oil, 225 cases oats, 29 cases paper, 18 cases paints, 2 cases soap, 1 bale cotton goods, 4120 cases paraffin wax, 2 pkgs cigars.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 30th April, to 6 a.m. on the 1st May :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total...	37	31
Total mortality for to-day from all causes ...	...	127

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 26th April, was 779, giving a death-rate of 41·35 per annum per thousand as against 10·22 the corresponding period of last year, and 10·14, the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 54 died from fevers; 195 plague; 16, small-pox; 7 measles; 1 cholera; 1 leprosy; 25 phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 192, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 33, still-born; 69, old age and debility; and 9 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 34; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 371; Hindu, low caste, 99; Musalman, 159; Parsee, 22; Jew, 3; Native Christian 32; Eurasian 1; European, 5; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; and other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was 326 as against 382 for the corresponding period of last year, and 368 the average over the past five years.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTO GOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co. Crawford Market Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOORE.—May 1, at Hillside, Pali Hill, Bombay, the wife of Thomas D. Moore, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer "Persia," due at 6 a.m.
Entertainment to H. H. the Gaekwar, Mangaldas' House, 9-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim: The face shines only when a man is truthful.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Music at the Royal Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Triumphal March	Entry of the Boyards	Halvorson
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
a. Song (Cornet Solo)	Rose in the Bud	D. Forster
b. Polka-Marche	Mariette	S. Courquin
Valse	The Eternal Waltz	Leo Fall
Melodies from	Princess Caprice	Leo Fall
Three Dances	Nell Gwyn	E. German
One-Step	The Dodo Dawdle	E. Dunkels

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Koma Kuru Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

Motor-car Accident.—A Hindu woman named Parwati, aged about forty-five, was admitted into the G. T. Hospital on Wednesday night, for treatment of injuries received by a motor-car. It appears that motor-car No. 1810, driven by Mr. W. Spiers. was travelling on the Girgaum Road in the direction of the Fort, when the woman is said to have run across the road, in front of the car, and was knocked down. The woman received serious injuries on her skull and body.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "PERSIA" MAY 2.

The P. and O. Co's. Steamer "Persia" with the English mails of the 18th April, arrived in Bombay harbour this morning, brought the following passengers :—

Allen, Master F
Angove, Mr W J
Archer, Major
Ardaseer, Mr J G
Ardaseer, Mrs
Arnold, Mr T W
Attree, Miss
Bailey, Capt P H
Bald, Lieut A H
Balfour, Mr F D
Balfour, Mrs
Bancroft, Mr W M
Barker, Mr J
Bhutto, Mr A G
Blackwood, Mrs
Blaneney, M A, Mr E H
Blount, Mr N
Brooks, Mr J Hays
Browning, Major F C
Brunyate, Mrs, and two children
Bushe, Mr C K
Carnane, Mrs
Carter, Major B C
Choksey, Mr D R
Coldwell, Capt G J
Conyers, Mr G F
Dadson, Mrs A
Dhanda, Mr K P
Dibbs, Mr H J
Dilly, Miss
Duts, Mr C E
Dumbrell, Miss
Eden, Mr G
Eden, Mr T
Fahein, Mr Hosslin
Fawnthorpe, Mr J C
Floyd, Lieut A B
Forward, Mr C A
Fridgley, Miss
Free, Master H
Gaggero, Mr A
Gerrard, Mr F W
Gibson, Miss G
Gihen, Dr R H H
Gopaul, Mr Jai
Gordon, Miss E F G
Gurney, Mr H
Hague, Mr J L
Hamilton, Mr R S
Harvey, Mr Gourley
Harvey, Mrs
Harvey, Lieut S E
Harvey, Miss
Hayes, Lieut F B
Hayes, Mrs
Hemmy, Mr A S
Hingston, Capt C F
Hudson, Miss P
Jeffery, Mr J A
Jennings, Capt J G
Jewell, Mr S W
Jump, Miss M
Kearsley, Capt C P
Kennett, Miss F A
Kerr, Mr H J
Kerr, Mrs and 2 infts
Kershaw, Mr G
Kershaw, Mrs
Latham, Capt A
Lewis Mr G W
Lockhead, Mr A C
Lumby, Mr
Lumby, Miss
McLellan, Mr W
Meaden, Rev H A
Michel, Mr Meir
Michel, Miss Hela
Moon, Miss
Moubray, Mr A R
Murphy, Mr G
Battison, Major J H
Paul, Miss E J
Piper, Mr H
Potticary, Mr Newman
Powell, Miss
Power, Miss S G
Radcliffe, Lt-Col
Radcliffe, Mrs
Rattigan, Mrs Clive
Read, Mr W R
Rhodes, Capt H V
Ross, Dr E Denison
Sagar, Mr J
Saunders, Miss L
Savage, Mr F R
Shanker, Mr D
Smith, Mr J
Spiller, Mr G C
Spitteler, Major A
Stallard, Major S F
Stewart, Miss M
Strachan-Coutts, Mr H
Stratton, Lt-Col W
Summers, Mrs
Taverner, Mr C P
Taylor, Mr W
Theodore-Smith, Mrs
Tisseravasinghe, Mr F
Townsend, Mrs E
Townshend, Miss C
Turbett, Mr G
Tweedie, Capt J L F
Vandeleur, Capt T B
Verley, Mr J Cecil
Ward, Mr Arthur M
Warwick, Mr R
Watson, Lieut E C
Whittle, Mr A D
Weiss, Miss N
Wilson, Mrs Cyrill
Wilson, Mrs B, and two children
Wellasion, Capt F H
Wyndham, Knight Mrs

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

The Hon. the Chief Justice yesterday presided over the Original Side and disposed of the following, among other short causes:—

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

Franklin Hercules Athaile executed a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 in April 1912, in favour of Mehta Narsi Virji, and the amount was fully paid. Athaile only paid Rs. 2,500 towards the payment of the debt he incurred, and he was sued in the High Court.

Mr. R. N. Dadachanji, barrister-at-law, who appeared for Mehta Narsi Virji, stated that his client's claim was for the balance of an amount due according to the promissory note.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500 with interest and costs.

CLAIM AGAINST INSOLVENT.

Two promissory notes for Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 350 were passed in favour of Hormusji Bezanji Barucha by Razak Suleman Wahed, and their value was received by the latter. On Wednesday, Barucha received a letter from the solicitors of Wahed, Messrs. Payne and Co., that Wahed had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court and that he had been adjudicated on the 16th April.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, who appeared for the plaintiff, prayed for and his Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,850 with interest and costs, but directed that the execution be stayed against the insolvent.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bomb. Perry of the 75th Company, R.G.A., charged Mr. H. J. Loveday, Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, with assaulting him with a stick.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, solicitor, defended the accused. The complainant stated that about 11-30 p. m. on the 12th ultimo, he was on patrol duty, with Bomb. Gaitley, on Queen's Road, when he saw the accused seated with a woman companion on a bench, near the railings of the Oval. The complainant and his companion looked at them, when the accused beckoned and asked the former an indecent question. On the complainant asking him what he meant by using such language, the accused struck him with a stick and knocked off his hat. The accused then tried to make his escape, but the complainant arrested him, and putting him in a gharry, accompanied him to the Police station, where he lodged a complaint.

The accused said that the complainant insulted him and the woman while they were seated on the bench. He changed his seat, but even then the complainant followed him and used insulting words and assaulted him, when the accused returned the blow.

Mr. Chalk said that his client was a man drawing about Rs. 450 a month, and had been in service for about 32 years. It was not possible that a man of his position would use the language he was accused of.

The Magistrate said that the evidence adduced by the complainant was not sufficient and therefore acquitted the accused.

EMPLOYMENT FRAUD.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kekobad Naoroji of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged one Ladha Narayan with cheating one Meghji Hari of a sum of Rs. 3-8 in cash and of an ear-ring valued at Rs. 28.

The accused told the complainant that he would get an appointment for him at Navsari, and taking him to the Dadar Station, took from him Rs. 3-8, the railway fare to Navsari, and his ear-ring. The accused made away with these, but was subsequently arrested.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 45, or in default to a further term of rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days. twenty rupees out of the fine, if recovered, were to be paid to the complainant.

COTTON GAMBLING.

Inspector Shiers charged one Ulamji and four others, all Hindus, with gambling in the prices of Liverpool cotton. Ulamji and another had a house between him and some books and other papers relating to the prices of cotton and Rs. 2-6, which they had collected as commission, were confiscated by the police, when the house was raided. The Magistrate sentenced the first two accused to fines of Rs. 75 each, and ordered the money taken from the house to be confiscated. The other three accused were acquitted.

MOTOR PROSECUTION.

Inspector Sheely, of the Motor Vehicles Department, prosecuted one Ganpat Manjininath, a chauffeur, with driving his car on the 11th instant along Carnac Road in a rash and negligent manner. The Magistrate fined the man Rs. 10.

GAMBLERS CONVICTED.

One Ismail Khan and nine others, all Mahomedans, were yesterday placed by Inspector Stenson before Mr. G. H. Khairaj. Ismail Khan was charged as the proprietor of a common gaming-den, and the others with gambling therein.

Mr. J. B. Kapadia defended the first accused. It appears that information was received that the first accused kept a gambling-den at Mustan Tank, and Inspector Stenson made a raid on the place on Wednesday morning. The accused were found gambling with cards, and a sum of Rs. 71, which they possessed at the time, was taken by the Police.

All, except the second accused, who said that he went there to look for some one, pleaded guilty.

His Worship ordered the first accused to a pay a fine of Rs. 150 and the rest to fines of Rs. 10 each. One-fourth of the amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the informant.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.	12-35
0-37...Arr.	Manmad ...Dep.	6-46
10-24... "	Bhopal ... "	21- 2
12-53... "	Bina ... "	18-35
15-14... "	Jhansi ... "	15-58
17-25... "	Gwalior ... "	13-43
19-55... "	Agra Cantonment "	11- 9
20-49... "	Muttra ... "	10-15
23- 0... "	Delhi ...Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ...Arr.	7-28
3-17... "	Amballa Cantonment ...Dep.	3-55
5-39... "	Ludhiana ... "	1-23
6- 2... "	Phillaur ... "	0-54
6-45... "	Jullundur ... "	0-16
8-29... "	Amritsar ... "	22-39
11-50... "	Lahore ... "	21-35
14-33... "	Lala Musa ... "	15-43
18-51... "	Rawalpindi ... "	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ... "	6-54

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND SIMLA.		UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0......Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25......Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52......Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45......Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38......Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15......Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42......Arr.	Simla ...Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.	UP H. M.
19-15......Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.	12-35
16-15...... "	Jhansi ...Dep.	15-58
18-15...... "	Orai ... "	13-11
20-14...... "	Cawnpore ... "	11- 8
21-45...... "	Lucknow ... "	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Romboll,
General Traffic Manager.

LECTURE ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

EMBLEM OF BEAUTY AND GREATNESS.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi delivered a lecture on his visit to Constantinople at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Tuesday last, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli. It was the 9th lecture of the season at which Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin presided.

The doctor said that the object of his lecture that evening was to present his impressions of Constantinople, noted during his short visit to that city in November, 1889, and to point out a few landmarks in the long and interesting history of the city. He went there from Budapesth via Servia and Bulgaria. He considered the city one of the most beautiful in the world. It was the hand of man that had made cities like Paris beautiful, but it was the hand of God that had made Constantinople beautiful, and if it were to pass for a decade or two into able municipal hands, it would really become "the Queen of the World" in all respects. Its situation, the diversity of its population and its history, dealing with a long period of about 2,500 years since Byzus of Megara founded it as Byzantum in 658 B. C.; up to now, all tend to make it an emblem of beauty and greatness. Mahomed, their great Prophet, is said to have remarked that blessed would be he who possessed it.

As to the people, the late Sir W. White, a former ambassador, firmly believed them to be docile, easy to govern, and good-natured. He attributed their good characteristics to their abstinence from wine. In religious matters, they were tolerant. The massacres that are at times spoken of have never occurred in Constantinople. Prof. Max Muller speaks highly of their tolerant spirit and thinks that, even out of Constantinople, the massacres are more through national or political than religious hatred. The Bosphorus is one of the most beautiful spots of the world. Its beauty cannot be sufficiently described. As Prof. Max Muller says, it must be seen to be enjoyed. The panorama there defies "pen and pencil." Like the professor, the lecturer would ask his countrymen and his co-religionists who go so often to London and Paris, why they do not visit Constantinople.

Turkey is spoken of as "the sick man," but it has a wonderful vitality. An hour stay on the Golden Horn will show what a healthy living city it is. Of the different buildings that stand there now as landmarks in its past history, the Musjid of St. Sophia is the best. If is associated with the foundation of Constantinople by Constantine as the "New Rome." Constantine was to Christianity what Asoka was to Buddhism and Gustasp to Zoroastrianism. Our Roman Catholic friends have just celebrated the 16th centenary of his "Edict of Millan," tolerating Christianity in the Roman Empire. Orthodox pagan Rome would not have tolerated long his leaning towards Christianity. So, among the several reasons that led him to change the capital of the Empire from Rome to Constantinople, one was this. Looking to the political reasons, one may notice a little similarity between this change of the capital of the Roman Empire and the change of capital of the Indian Empire from Calcutta to Delhi, which, like Neo-Roma in the case of Constantinople, may be called Neo-Calcutta. The Neo-Roma was called Constantinople after its founder Constantine. Let the Neo-Calcutta, the new part of Delhi—suggested the lecturer—be called Georgia, George-abad or George put after its founder, the Emperor George.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, passed Suez at 1 a. m. on Thursday the 1st inst.

Mr. E. R. Blenkinsop, C.I.E., Chief Secretary, Central Provinces, is proceeding on leave shortly on account of ill-health, when his place will be taken by Mr. Moss King. Sir Arthur Blennerhasset becomes second Secretary and Mr. Leftwich, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT

OFFICERS EULOGISED.

The following Government Resolution passed on the Annual Administration Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1911-12 was published yesterday.

Owing to the almost total failure of the monsoon in the district of Ahmedabad, and its partial failure in the Kaira and Broach districts, the year 1911-12 was a particularly unfortunate one for the talukdars of Gujarat. Some of the talukdari villages in Ahmedabad were among the worst affected villages in the district while those situated in Broach and Kaira, though they fared somewhat better than the Ahmedabad villages nevertheless suffered considerably, such crops as were raised being very much below normal. Owing to these adverse conditions the measures taken for the redemption of debts and for the amelioration of the financial position of the estates in charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer received an inevitable check. It is satisfactory however, to find that by the prompt measures taken to meet the situation, especially in the speedy grant of takavi for wells and other improvements, and in the removal of cattle to the Gir forest—an operation of great difficulty for the success of which Mr. Tupper is to be congratulated—the estates succeeded in passing through a period of such severe distress without disaster, and that the check on the improvement of their finances, though undoubtedly a severe one, is not likely, with the return of good seasons, to be more than temporary.

The statistics relating to the collection of land revenue and the settlement and payment of debts which are given in the appendices to the report naturally reflect the conditions prevailing during the season. Out of a demand for collection of Rs. 10,01,866, exclusive of Rs. 4,68,395, arrears at the commencement of the year, the actual collections amounted to Rs. 4,59,082 or 45.8 per cent. of the demand, while the balance outstanding in the villages at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,07,448, nearly double the arrears of the previous year. There is, however, little doubt but that a considerable portion of the outstanding arrears is really irrecoverable, and it is satisfactory to find that Rs. 2,03,731 were written off as such during the year. In regard to debt settlement, the actual progress made during the year was considerably greater than might have been anticipated, a debt of Rs. 1,52,591 being settled for Rs. 50,295, a not unsatisfactory achievement in such adverse circumstances. The Talukdari Settlement Officer has before him claims amounting to Rs. 68 lakhs out of a total original debt estimated roughly at Rs. 70 lakhs. Out of the claims for 68 lakhs, he has succeeded already in settling Rs. 40·12 lakhs for which the creditors have agreed to accept an amount rather less than 13 lakhs. Liquidation by usufructuary mortgage for a fixed term in full acquittance has been the method most freely adopted, but cash settlement with the aid of a cash advance from Government of nearly 5¼ lakhs, of which over Rs. 1½ lakhs have already been repaid, has also been employed. The repayments in the takavi and loan advances account amounted to Rs. 11,680 only against new advances, mostly takavi, amounting to Rs. 14,48,264, the total outstanding under the combined head at the close of the year being Rs. 21,25,767 compared with Rs. 2,89,663 at the end of the previous year. This heavy increase in liabilities is the least satisfactory feature in the existing financial position of the estates. The greater part of the new debt consists, however, of takavi loans advanced to tenants on the security of the estates, and as a substantial part was put into permanent agricultural improvements and the balance used for fodder crops and the maintenance of cattle, there is every reason to anticipate that the benefit reaped by the estates will far exceed the amount of any bad debts that may occur. Owing to the receipt of over a lakh of rupees as compensation for land acquired for the Chharodi farm out of the Sanand estate and to the irrigational works under construction on the Gangad estate the financial position of these two large estates appears to be assured. The condition of the Gamph estate is less satisfactory, and a sale of some of the outlying land appears to be inevitable. A further reduction by 16 (from 188 to 172) in the number of decrees under execution during the year is satisfactory and may be taken as a proof that the general financial position of the estates has not received any lasting set back in spite of the disastrous agricultural conditions prevailing during the year.

The Governor in Council is specially gratified to learn that rapid progress in education is now being exhibited among all classes of talukdars. The completion of the Dhandhuka hostel for the cost of which the talukdars have themselves subscribed, and to which handsome presentations have been made in the shape of books, endowments and land for a playing field, is a happy augury for the future, and Government are prepared to give liberal assistance towards the construction of a similar hostel at Nadiad where the need for such an institution is pressing.

The Governor in Council is pleased to commend Mr. Tupper and his staff for their successful administration of the Department and for the energy and resource they displayed under most trying and difficult circumstances.

PRIZE SCHEME FOR MILK CONSUMERS.

Nestle's Milkmaid brand of condensed milk is a familiar object to all of us at Home, and also to such of us as move about at all in India. The firm, however, are anxious further to familiarise the public with its qualities, and during the month of May all purchasers of condensed milk, will, if they select Milkmaid brand, stand a chance of obtaining one of various money prizes, which the company has decided to distribute. In five of the tins, sold to distributors in the Bombay Presidency during this month and in another five to be sold to dealers in Madras, vouchers will be packed in such a way that their presence can only be detected, when the tin has been opened. A simple but ingenious arrangement has been devised for this purpose. It consists of a glass tube with a red rubber stopper at each end, which can be submerged below the level of the milk without allowing any moisture to damage the voucher inside. Each of these vouchers will entitle the purchaser to receive Rs. 100 from the company, and the only condition attached to the prizes is that during one week the winners must use their best endeavours to promote the sale of "Milkmaid" milk. The company must be satisfied of this before payment is made. Vouchers, as soon as found, should be sent to the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., York Building, Hornby Road. P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

COMPLETE Treatment

Warm Baths with Cuticura Soap and Gentle Applications of Cuticura Ointment

For All Kinds of ECZEMA

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

Rheumatism Conquered.

That hideous and fearful monster which has tormented humanity for ages—Rheumatism—is conquered!

Little's Oriental Balm has dealt it a death-blow.

No tongue can describe the misery produced by Rheumatism—but YOU know its terrible tortures, and YOU need the ready aid of Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it in—It will drive the pain away, ease the aching muscle and restore joints and limbs to their original healthy condition.

Little's Oriental Balm is no experiment. It has a record of many thousands of cures in all parts of the world. Its marvellous power over pain is not a matter of opinion but a matter of proven fact.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

Per Bottle Re. 1, V. P. extra. Of All Chemists. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, April 30. Bombay, May 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 11-16		3-16
3 do. Rentes.	85 1-2		1-4
3-2 do. Sterling Loan...	90		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot...	27 15-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 5-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·47 1-2	01	
do. do. New York	4·85 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-8	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 3-4	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans..	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-8	1-8	

Bar Gold. ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.
£110,000 has been earmarked for Gold Reserve.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000.
Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 1,10,000 " to Madras.
" 8,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 12,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 29,50,000 " to Bombay.
" 10,10,000 " to Madras.
" 51,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 67,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier. Moderate business.
Futures ...Quiet steady
Manchester...Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 7,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·58—0
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·85—0

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·31	6·28	6·27	6·24
—03	—06	—05	—05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·15	6·02	5·95	
—05	—05	—06	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·93	5·93	5·91	
—05	—05	—05	

New York 11 a.m., May 11·38 July 11·37.
New York official Noon call May 11·31 July 11·32.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·96 July 11·73

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 28,000
" Receipts at " last year... 7,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... .
" Exports to Continent ... 9,000
Spot Cotton ...11·30unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·30+01
Futures—Month of May 11·39+02
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 3-16unchgd.
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·00+02
Futures month of May ... 11·77+02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ... d 5 9-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ... d 5 11-16
Good Bhownagger ... d 5 7-8
F. G. Bhownagger ... d 6
Fine Bhownagger ... d 6 1-8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ... d 6 1-8
Good Oomras M. G. ... d 5 15-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ... d 6 1-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ... d 6 3-16
Good M. G. Oomras ... d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ... d 6 3 16
Good Broach ... d 6 1-8
F. G. Broach ... d 6 11-32
Fine Broach ... d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish ... d 5 13-16
F. G. Khandeish... ... d 5 15-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports—... ......
Wheat White Karachi ...38 5-8—1-8
Do. Months ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 1-4—1-4
Do Month— ... May-June.
London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... 37 5-8—1-8
Do Months— ... May-June
Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ...Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Tone—Firm

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 38 3-4unchgd
Do Months ... April-May.
Buyers &c. ... Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 67 3-4+3-4
Do. Months— ... June-May
Do. Name of Ports—Havre—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ...45 6+1 1-2d
Do. Months— ... April-June.
London—Done and Buyers—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...43 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—A'dam—Done

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £ 6-13-9unchgd
April-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-2+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5+1-2
April-May—Buyers.—Steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 81 unchgd
Yellow Metal £ 7d. unchgd
Standard Copper G M B £ 67 1-4+1-8
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay —13s.—Value.
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37 9
" " Mutton Tallow... 39 3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Easier
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)..13 7 1-2+3-4
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 8 1-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—May—Sellers.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 9 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...May—Sellers.
10 1 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firmer—Closed quieter.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 2 1-4unchgd
Months of Shipments ...May-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 3 unchgd
Month of Shipments ...May—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar.—Firm—Prices unchanged. doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. [1st May 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
20 Boxes Sovs.	Rs. 15,00,000	Port Said	M'cantile Bank
3 Boxes Gold Buln	1,22,880	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	139	157,217
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	94	114,0.7

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd April 1913 7 "
Bank of Mad. " " 31st Dec. 1912 8 "

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 79 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE—
The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and a few bills have been placed at current rates.

We quote.—
T.T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. 23rd May
Do. do France ... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks ... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 147 1-2
Shanghai " ... 202 1-4
Japan " ... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the 30th May settlement and after advancing 1-16 declined again to the opening rates, closing quiet as under. A small business has been done.

We quote.—
Cash ... Rs. 95 13 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 15 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 15-16 for ready and 28 1-8 for forward. The tone of the market was dull. New York was also unchanged at 60 5-8. The local market has fluctuated slightly, opening at 70 5-8 for the settlement and closing 3-16 lower as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 0 6
Australian Gold ... " 23 15 6
Sovereigns Gold ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... " 69 13 0
1st Settlement ... " 70 7 0
2nd Settlement ... " 70 13 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... " 79 3 0
1st Settlement March ... " 79 13 0
2nd Settlement ... " 80 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—
Changes in the American markets yesterday were slight and the tone at the close was steady. Liverpool was again weak closed 5 points lower in sympathy with the Stock Exchange, which was depressed by the political outlook. In the local market the situation remains unchanged. There has been little enquiry for contracts and prices for some descriptions are easier, particularly fine Broach May of which there are sellers at the close at Rs, 279. Some business was done at Coloba in fine Broach May, and Bengals-May,

For ready cotton the enquiry is moderate. Holders are meeting the market.

QUOTATIONS.—
Fine M. G. Broach ... Rs. 279 May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ... " 280 "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... " 277 "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... " 274 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ... " 270 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... " 263-64 "
Fine M.G. Khandesh " 253 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... " 244 "
Sawginned Dharwar ... " 283 Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns... " 278 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Total Imports ... 28,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·31	6·30	6·27
+03	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·17	6·04	5·98
+02	+02	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·93	5·95	5·93
+03	+03	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market has improved on firmer advices from home.
Ready ... Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
May ... " 8 7 3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market quiet. We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 9 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-My 8 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat Apl.-May ... ... " 8 10 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Black Kutal ... " 49 0 0
Yellow Higanghat " 62 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad " 60 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 15 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 48 0 0
Small ... " 46 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
June—September ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is easier. We quote:—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 7 0 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May " 5 9 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of Bombay ... 1,715
Bank of India ... 65 1 2
Eastern Bank ... 86 1-2
Indian Specie ... 67

MILLS.
David ... 510
Kohinoor ... 755
Manockji Petit ... 3,190
New Great Eastern ... 252 1-2
Standard ... 1,335

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord 193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre 175
Bombay S N Ordy .. 252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... 1,455
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate 20 1-2

RAILWAY.
Tapti Valley ... 597 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	12,267	bales.
Wheat ...	59,261	cwts.
Linseed ...	25,310	"
Rapeseed ...	11,611	"
Gingellyseed ...	2,339	"
Poppyseed ...	9,181	"
Groundnuts ...	1,751	"
Castorseed ...	18,074	"
Rice ...	9,237	"
Myrabollams ...	3,636	"
Cottonseed ...	27,304	"
Mowraseed ...	nil	
Gram ...	2,957	"
Joowar ...	5,368	"
Maize ...	86	"
Barley ...	41	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 30.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 28,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... . do
Exports to Continent ... 9,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 11·80
Future Cotton at New York May ... 11·38+ 1
Future Cotton at New York July ... 11·39+ 2
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Declined on unfavorable cables advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 30.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·00+ 2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... 11·77+ 2
Opening tone of Market— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 30
Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... do
Total Day's Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 500 "
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 6,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·85
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·58—10
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Apr.-May ... 6·28—6
May-June ... 6·28—6
June-July ... 6·27—5
July-Aug. ... 6·24—5
Aug.-Sept. ... 6·14—5
Sept.-Oct. ... 6·02—5
Oct.-Nov. ... 5·95—6
Nov.-Dec. ... 5·93—5
Dec.-Jan. ... 5·92—5

Manchester piece goods market—Dull and inclined to be easier in sympathy with cotton. Jaconet Dhooties are easier with less enquiry. Fair business from Calcutta for Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Apr. 30.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apr.-June—Ldn. 45 6 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apr.-May—H'burg ... ... 47 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—H'burg ... 43 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market— ...... Sellers
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Apr— £25-10 0 "
do ... May-June— £ 25-0-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. ......
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 170000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apr.-May —Hamburg... 66 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal ......
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 50 6
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 52 6 "
Do. Cawnpore canal bold ......
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Hull ...£6-14-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. ......
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...39 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London... 38 9 "
Do. Club No. 2 .. Apr.-May—London... 39 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London— Noml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close. ......
Do. South Australian ... Apl-May
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...7 9 8 8
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... ......

LONDON, Apr. 30

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May 9 9 Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. H'burg. May 9 9 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 1 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) May-June— 13 1 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 5 1-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June... 13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 30.

JAVA SUGAR.

Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May... 11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June. 11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec. 10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec... 11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Apl.-May... 12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June.. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec... 11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May... 12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June... 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. .. 12
Closing Tone of Market } Quiet and
Special Feature ... } unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 30.

METALS.

£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ... 67 5 0
" Best English Selected. 74 0 0
" Braziers 81 0 0
" Tone of Market ... Steady
Hard Spelter 21 15 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...209 0 0
Yellow Metal ... 7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 11 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 3 7 10
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 3 8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... 4 1 0
Lead Pig English 18 10 0
Tone of Steel Market .... Steady
Silver, Spot ... 27 15-16
" 2 months hence 28 1-8
Tone of Market— ... Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr 30.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot 27 15-16
Silver 2 Months... ... 28 1-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market Unchanged China selling
Rentes 3 p. c.... ... £ 86
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ... £ 74 11-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ 90 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ 90 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·20
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·47
New york (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans 2 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans 2 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 3 7-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 3 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3-8

LONDON, Apr. 30.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 60,00,000
Rs. 2,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 1,10,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 8,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d, (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 12,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 29,50,000 do to Bombay.
" 10,10,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 51,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·06
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 67,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week... ... Rs. 60,00,000

LIVERPOOL, May. 1.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·28	6·31
June-July...	6·28	6·31
July-Aug....	6·27	6·30
Aug.-Sept....	6 24	6·27
Sept.-Oct....	6·14	6·17
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·02	6·05
Nov.-Dec....	5·95	5·98
Dec-Jan. ..	5·93	5·96
Jan.-Feb. ...	5·92	5·95

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th February 1913 ... ...Rs. 1,21,275
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 11,200
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb. 1913 ...Rs. 2,64,058
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 1,160

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb. 1913, Rs. 32,983
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 470
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb. 1913 ...Rs. 6[illegible],315
Increase on corresponding period of previous year .. Rs. 5,048

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 28th Feb. 1913 Rs. 9,578
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 2,768
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 28th Feb. 1913 ...Rs. 18,892
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 5,541

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th Apr., 1913 ... ...Rs. 12,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 3,[illegible]43
Total earnings from 1st Apr. to 19th Apr. 1913 ...Rs. 40,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 16,373

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The Bank of rate Bengal remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The market for coal shares was unchanged and dull with little business passing.

The jute market was quite firm but very quiet and little or no business was done.

In the gunny market, corn-sacks were again in demand, and a quality changed hands at about last prices.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

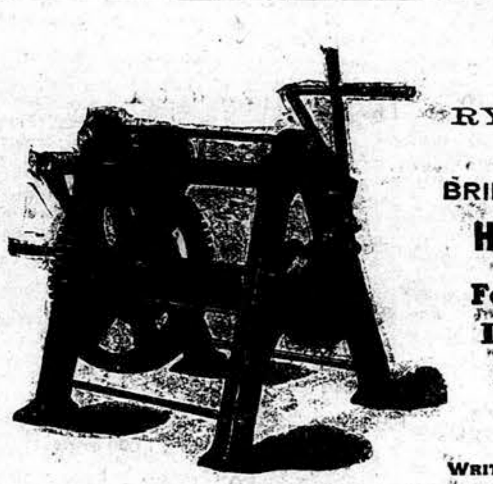
NAMES.	Amt	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1715
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65 1-2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6¼	12¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86¼
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	140
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12¼
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	8 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	97
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 p. c.	
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	635
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	187
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	3 p. c.	175
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	20
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	255
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	280
Delhi Floor	200	200	10	80½
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Josta Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	171
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co ... O.	100	100	4 p c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	37
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	83½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	20¼
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	9½
Tata I. Sl. Co. O.	75	85	...	20
D.	80	80	...	101
Ld P.	150	150	...	221
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	30 p. c.	175
Tephone Co ...	25	25	yr. 1-2	2 2
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 30	61½
				420

TRICYCLES : : : :
PERAMBULATORS: : .
CONBINATION BEDSTEADS : :
FANCY TOYS, BEST PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.
A mere inspection of our heavy assorted stock in our Show-room is respectfully solicited.
Charges Moderate.

ENGLISH GOODS TRADING CO.,
35, HORNBY ROAD, Fort, BOMBAY.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BRIMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
HOISTING CRABS
For Hand or Power.
Lift and Hoists.
Railway Plant.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE No. 27.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy:—
POISONED FOOT CURED
"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."
"WORTH £5 A DOSE"
"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents for India: TREACHER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Senhor Francisco da Cunha Pinto, as Vice-Consul for Portugal, at Bombay, is recognised.

Captain S. M. Castle, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, to act as Cantonment Magistrate, at Deolali, in addition to his military duties, vice Major C. R. Mortimore proceeded on leave.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani, on 7th April.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese, vice Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S.

Major R. Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate Kirkee, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police one confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the 3rd March :—Mr. H. S. Needham, and Mr. J. R. Jacob.

The following appointments are made provisionally substantive subject to the lien of Mr. F. A. M.H. Vincent, M.V.O., with effect from 21st March :—

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. Priestley to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. C. Daniel to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. A. S. Holland to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. J. Butler to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. N. Crouch, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

The following appointments are made in the Small Cause Court, Bombay, vice Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, pending further orders :—Mr. A. K. Donald, barrister at-Law, to act as chief Judge, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, LL.B., to act as Second Judge, Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, LL.B., to act as Third Judge, Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Judge, and Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, LL.B., to act as Fifth Judge.

Mr. A. C. Hiley to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division, Kanara, vice Mr. W. A. H. Miller proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. Edie.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of east Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, in combination with furlough for seven months and nine days, with effect from 16th May, or subsequent date.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of East Khandesh, vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Rev. W. A. Sawtell is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 17th December 1912.

Miss M. E. Chubb, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, is granted furlough for one year from 7th July, in combination with the summer vacation of 1913.

Mr. James Alexander Ewing has been appointed temporary Professor of English at the Deccan College, Poona.

With effect from the 20th October, 1910, vice Mr. C. H Blathwayt, I.C.S., appointed Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. (Sind), Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., to be be Second Assistant.

Mr. J. M. Blough has been elected as Vice-President of the Ankleshvar Municipality for the triennial term, commencing from 1st April, 1913.

Mr. Charles Sydney Penny, a Master in the British India Steam Navigation Company's service, to pilot coasting vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain James Procter Watson resigns his Commission with permission to retain his rank, and wear the uniform of the Corps on retirement, with effect from 1st April.

Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., to be substantive pro tem, Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., appointed to be District and Sessions Judge.

Captain Newman Taylor, E. E. Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence out of india, for six months, from 3rd May.

Mr. H. L. Harvey, I.C.S., has bean permitted to resign his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 23rd March.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—H. E. Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., resigns the office of Honorary Colonel with effect from 1st April.

Lieutenant A. H. M. Wilson, Adjutant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Body Guard, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April, during the absence on leave of Captain V.A. Coaker.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 5th June, or on subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to seven months.

Mr. T.H. Knight, R.I.M., to be President of the Bolier Commission, vice Mr. B.H. Hewett on leave.

On return from leave Mr. V. M. Griffiths, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Belgaum District.

On relief by Mr. Griffiths, Mr. J. A. Cooper istransferred to the Sholapur District.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, is granted previlege leave for six weeks from the 12th May.

Mr. A. Gordon, Assistant Engineer is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, during Mr. Lowsley's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. B. F. Barker, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 5th May.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir William Meyer, K.C.B., I.C.S., to be the Financial Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who contemplates resigning his appointment in the course of the next few months.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Commander W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, Officiating Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Commander T. A. L. de Berry, Royal Indian Marine, vacated, with effect from the 21st March, 1913.

The preliminary forecast of the early variety of the sesamum crop of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1913 says that the total area sown up to now is reported to be 7,100 acres. Last year's area under the crop in the eight districts mentioned above was 12,100 acrets. The complete report on the general character of the crop will be given in the final forecast which will be issued in August next.

The following changes are occurring in the Telegraph Department :—Mr. R. W. Hodges Superintendent, Lahore Division, will proceed on leave, on being relieved by Mr. G. B. Power, Assistant Superintendent Mr. J. J. R. Overton, Superintendent, Allahabad Division, will take leave from the middle of May, his place being filled by Mr. S. C. Maulik, Superintendent, Vizagapatam Division.

It is understood that all the details in connexion with the grant by the Government of India of a concession to Messrs, Forbes, Campbell and Co., for the construction of a railway from Jacobabad to Kushmore have now been completed, and that the prospectus of the new company will be issued in the course of a few days. The new company will be called the Upper Sind Light Railways Jacobabad-Kushmore Feeder Limited.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., has issued a notification that owing to certain necessary repairs at the Power Station, the supply of current will be somewhat restricted for the present. Consumers are earnestly requested to limit as far as possible the number of lights and fans in use between the hours of 6-30 and 9-30 p.m., so as to enable the supply to be kept up to as many customers as possible during these hours. Power consumers are requested not to run their motors at all between the hours mentioned above.

An Overseas Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been formed in Rangoon. Twenty-five certificate holders have enrolled themselves in the new division, and about twenty-five others have been enrolled for the course of lectures, which will be held during the monsoon season. The new division of the Brigade will be attached to the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, and will parade with them on all field days, and will attend public functions and fires to render first aid, if necessary.

The theft is reported of a dressing-bag containing a gold chain and other gold articles, valued at Rs. 500 from the first-class carriage of the up Bombay mail between Howrah and Gaya. The stolen articles belonged to Major Sutherland of the Black Watch Regiment, stationed at Fort William. In view of the above and several other thefts from first and second class carriages of trains from and to Howrah, the East Indian Railway Police have offered a reward of Rs. 50 to anyone giving such information as would lead to the arrest of the train-thief or thieves.

The senders of letters containing explosive material have apparently changed their methods of attack. A letter was recently addressed to the editor of the "Empire." The envelope was a large white square one, the address being typed, and was posted from Bhatpara sub-post office. The recipient of this missive being suspicious, opened the letter very carefully and found inside another envelope containing some dark-brown powder. A little of the stuff was taken out—very carefully, and information sent to Inspector Nelson who, on examining the powder, is reported to have pronounced it dangerous. He has the matter in hand, and no doubt in due course the Government Chemical Analyser will be asked to report on the powder.

The variety of cotton known as Peruvian and also as "kidney cotton," owing to the seeds being agglomerated into a kidney-shaped mass, is sometimes found, growing apparently wild in Ceylon. It is this cotton which has been crossed with Sea Island by Dr. Thomatis, with a view to combining largeness of pod, abundance of lint, strength of staple and hardiness of plant with all the well-known qualities of Sea Island cotton. In commerce, coarse lint such as Peruvian is employed chiefly in mixing with wool, and the cotton is most in demand in Germany. Even in Peru, however, the cultivators are beginning to give up their native cotton for "American long-staples," which are found to give a better outturn and to fetch a better price.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW FASHIONS.

EVERYTHING you want to know concerning New Fashions will be found in the April "Fashions For All," on sale everywhere. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking and household articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal—the only fully comprehensive guide to New Modes.

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A COPY OF "FASHIONS FOR ALL" WILL BE SENT FREE OF CHARGE.

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290, Regent St., London, ENGLAND.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

Mr. R. N. Rudmose Brown writes in the "Manchester Guardin" :—

The attainment of both Poles has not brought Polar exploration to an end, but has turned it rather in a more valuable direction. The race is over, and explorers can turn more assiduously than ever to the scientific investigation of the great unknown regions that still remain. In the Antarctic there are enormous areas utterly blank on our maps, and thousands of miles of missing coastlines, while even in the better explored Arctic there yet remains a large amount of pioneer work to be done. Two most important expeditions are now preparing to set out to North Polar regions, and both are for strictly scientific exploration. The one is to be led by Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, and the other by Captain Roald Amundsen, the victor of the North-west Passage and the South Pole.

Mr. Stefansson, who returned to civilisation only about a year ago, after spending five years in the Canadian Arctic archipelago, is an Icelander of Canadian birth and American upbringing. His forthcoming expedition was to have set forth under American auspices, but the Canadian Government, realising its importance, have now undertaken the entire financial responsibility. The chief object is the exploration of the great unknown area north of Alaska and the Bering Strait, known as the Beaufort Sea. No ship has ever penetrated into the heart of this region, and it seems quite likely that considerable area of land lies there. Mr. Stefansson believes that there may be as much as half a million square miles of land, either one land or a dense archipelago. But opinion is very divided on this matter. Nansen and many others believe in a deep Beaufort Sea unobstructed except by floating ice. This belief, based on questions of currents, is disputed by many American authorities, who claim that certain tidal phenomena in the Arctic Ocean can be explained only by the existence of land in the Beaufort Sea. It is a problem that can be solved only by exploration. There seems to be considerable probability of the extension westward of the known Arctic archipelago. The width of the continental shelf points to this, and we have direct evidence from Peary of land in the northern part of this region, which he saw on his journey to the Pole. But it may be said definitely that there is no justification for speaking of a Polar continent hidden away in this sea. That would be a misuse of the term.

Mr. Stefansson will leave Victoria, British Columbia, in the whaler Karluk (250 tons) in June this year. A scientific staff of ten will accompany him, and will include Dr. Anderson, his former companion, zoologist and second-in-command ; Mr. H. Beuchat, a French anthropologist, and Mr. James Murray, of Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, who has had a world wide experience as a naturalist, his latest travels being in the wilds of Bolivia and Peru. A small 13-ton schooner will be employed in addition to the main ship ; in an eventuality she may prove of inestimable service. The expedition will pass through Bering Strait to Herschell Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Thence the Karluk will strike due north. If new land is discovered a base will be established there for its exploration and the ship sent back to Victoria. It is not possible to say how far ice may prevent this voyage, Whalers have gone 200 miles before being stopped by ice. From year to year no doubt the conditions vary. If no land is found, or if ice or westerly winds prevent northward progress, the base will be established in Prince Patrick Island in about 76deg. N., 123deg. W., and journeys made thence to the east and north by sledge. Meanwhile the secondary base of the expedition will have been established in Victoria Land, chiefly to study the strange tribe of European-like Eskimo whom Mr. Stefansson discovered on his previous expedition. These isolated people with their non-Eskimo traits constitute one of the riddles of anthropology. The expedition will pay attention to the economic possibilities of all the lands explored, and will take possession of them in the name of Canada. Mr. Stefansson expects to be away four years, but hopes to be able to communicate by wireless telegraphy and by the ship which will visit his base every summer.

Captain Amundsen's expedition has been planned for several years, and, though it is a North Polar expedition, its story is curiously connected with the discovery of the South Pole, for in August, 1910, when Captain Amundsen, on the outward journey of the Fram, to the surprise of all, wrote from Madeira to say that he had changed his plans and was on the way to discover the South Pole before he took the Fram north, he did so in the hope of thus raising sufficient funds for this prolonged expedition for which he is now preparing. The idea is to repeat Nansen's famous drift in the Fram across the Polar basin, but, by starting further east, to drift across a higher latitude than Nansen, and so pass through quite uncharted parts of the Arctic Ocean. The Fram will be forced into the ice north of the Bering Strait, and in four or five, or at the most seven, years' time Amundsen hopes that she will have drifted with the ice in the prevailing current and will be libarated somewhere between Spitsbergen and Greenland. The expedition is for purely scientific work sounding, dredging current observation, meteorology, and magnetism. Possibly the ship may drift across the Pole, but Amundsen no more than Stefansson aims at the Pole. The Fram will be equipped with wireless telegraphy, which will be especially valuable in correlating her long series of meteorological observations with those of sub-Arctic stations. There is at present a German scheme of Professor Hergesell and Count Zeppelin to erect at least four wireless stations around the Arctic Ocean in Alaska, Siberia, Spitsbergen, and Labrador respectively. The Fram will always be in touch with one or other of these if her apparatus works satisfactorily.

The Fram will leave San Francisco in June next year, and Captain Amundsen hopes that she will be able to reach that port via the Panama Canal. On her return to Europe on the completion of her voyage the Fram will then have circumnavigated North America and so added another triumph to her record of wonderful voyages. The danger of disaster on such a task as this which Amundsen contemplates is not great for the Fram was specially built for such work and has proved a success. But the monotony of those long years will be terrible. Little or no land will be sighted during the long drift and the explorers will have no opportunity of making sledge journeys to vary the daily routine of observations unless the ship drifts within sight of some new island. Captain Amundsen is one of the few men who could cheerfully undertake a task like this, and of his small band of comrades most, if not all, are men who have previously sailed with him either to the north or the south. The results of this expedition may therefore be looked forward to with great confidence. Captain Nilsen who took the Fram to the Antarctic, will again sail with his former chief.

Several other less ambitious expeditions for scientific exploration are being organised to North Polar regions. Notable among them is a proposed French expedition to the little-known north-eastern part of the archipelago of Franz Josef Land. It will be under M. de Payer, son of the discoverer of Franz Josef Land who is a French citizen although the son of an Austrian. While Dr. Mawson and a small party of the Australasian Antarctic expedition are continning their work in Wilkes Land the brief announcement is made of a new Antarctic expedition. Sir Ernest Shackleton has annouced that he intends shortly to head a new expedition to the Antarctic for scientific exploration. No details have been published as yet but it is not unlikely that Shackleton is contemplating the exploration of Edward Land and the coast to the east. The work would be most important but beset with difficulties, of which perhaps the greatest will be the raising of the necessary funds, for Britain despite her unrivalled record in Polar regions is less willing than most countries to find the money for such expeditions.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 26th April, 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Apr. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1807900	4765500	6568400
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	50000	121700	171700
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3900	10900	14800
Total...	2956·78	1861800	4898100	6751900
Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 26th Apr 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1654919	4847434	6512383
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	18963	56670	75633
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3168	11223	14396
Total...	2957·25	1677075	4915327	6602412
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry	— 0·52	+142951	—36934	+ 56017
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 31037	+65030	+ 96067
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 737	— 333	+ 404

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th April 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 221000	Rs. 530000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 755000
Or per mile of Ry	234	560	4	798
For previous 2 weeks of half year.	374000	888000	7000	1219000
Total for 3 weeks. ...	595000	1398000	11000	2004000
Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year	223657	550051	3440	747148
Per mile of Ry. do...	236	550	4	790
Total to cor. date do..	612697	1353202	9336	1975534

Increase for the week...Rs. 7,852
Do. to date ..... „ 28,463

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th April, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 235000	Rs. 370000	Rs. 7000	Rs. 612000
Or per mile of Ry ...	129	202	4	335
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	416000	525000	12000	952000
Total for 3 weeks.....	651000	895000	19000	1565000
Comparison. Total for cor week of previous year	235907	419040	7490	662437
Per mile of Ry do...	129	229	4	362
Total to cor. date do...	599505	1121453	20330	1741288

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 50,437
Do. to date ..... „ 1,76,188

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
InApl. 1913 Bengal ...	1980000	3312100	1332100	.....
InApl. 1913 Bombay ...	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

One Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd E'te To end of Apl. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	1980000	3312100	1332100	.....
Rvd E'te To end of Mar.1913				
Bombay..	.....	Sale	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913 :—

	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.	546740	51334	495406
Value in rupees	35681843	2946237	30726506
To the end of the month of Feb. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	6331367	1087045	5244322
Value in rupees	383135103	63285277	319849826
	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Silver. Net Imports.
In the month of Feb..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces	6842507	145827	9703680
Value in rupees	19761125	388500	19372625
To the end of the month Feb. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces 101401754		15788798	85612956
Value in rupees 194140812		32578297	161864515
	Total. Imports.	Total. Exports.	Total. Net Imports.
In the month or Feb. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	53442968	3334737	50109231
To the end of the month of Feb.1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees 577575915		95861574	481714341

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Feb. 1913.
In the month of Feb. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	5170654	1015831	6186485
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	4025.77	1 1278852	1 1304129
Defective coins (new Five Tenor cents) received for remaining from the British Government	.....	31998	31998

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, and) Feb. 1913.
To end of the month of Feb. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	18598310	18598310
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	2343334	6684698	30188532
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	2654503	2654503
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	52811289	99159943	151971182
Defective coins (new Five Tenor cents) received for remaining from the British Government	.....	31998	3199

Coined and Examined.
In the month of Feb. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)·	.....	.....	.....
Rupees * ...	9800019	10011809	19811889
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	298003	194272	692275
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	.....	.....

Coined and Examined.
To end of the month of Feb. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5692075	5672075
Rupees * ...	63802141	100583978	164386119
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	5234126	1835232	7039358
British Dollars examined from the consignment purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks	.....	1658000	1658000
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	2063344	2063344

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

At Calcutta ... ... Rs. nil.
„ Bombay ... ... „ 264606

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

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Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 2nd May, 1913.

OPPRESSIVE WEATHER.

WHEN the weather is unusually oppressive, people often look in vain to the thermometer for the reason, for similar readings are not always accompanied by the same feelings. At times, even in Bombay, temperatures of 84 or even 86 degrees produce no feeling of distress or lassitude, while on other occasion, our experience is just the reverse. If we wish to understand the cause, we must refer to another kind of thermometer, which may be said to "feel the weather" very much as we do. Our bodily temperature arises from within, and we produce much more heat than we need for the purposes of life in the tropics, so, by a wonderful provision, the surplus heat is carried away from the surface of the body by evaporation, and so well do our organs act, that in health the bodily temperature rarely varies more than half a degree above or below 98·4 degrees, which is normal. The ordinary thermometer does not perspire; it is indifferent to every thing but heat and cold, and only recognises changes of temperature. Authorities on hygiene have, therefore, decided that a thermometer whose temperature is controlled by evaporation is the proper instrument to use with reference to air supply and ventilation. The wet bulb thermometer is our old acquaintance with a piece of muslin placed round the bulb and kept wet by means of a wick in connection with a small vessel of water, arranged like a bird fountain. Water is thus continually evaporating from the muslin jacket and carrying away heat from the bulb and the mercury, while heat is constantly arriving on all sides as in the case of a bottle with a wet jacket of flannel or straw. Evaporation keeps this thermometer cooler than the ordinary dry bulb instrument, the difference of reading varying with the dampness of the air. Drying or evaporation takes place more slowly in damp than in dry air, but in very dry air, as for instance in parts of the Sudan, the wet bulb has been cooled as much as 40 degrees Fah.

Between Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar, a difference has been observed of 34 degrees in the month of May. The warmer the air becomes the more water vapour it will hold in suspension, and as water vapour contains much more heat than dry air, it interferes with the escape of heat from our bodies and causes that feeling of lassitude that is so common in hot damp weather. In the very elaborate and complete report of the Royal Commission on Humidity and Ventilation in Cotton Weaving Sheds in England, the evidence of the highest authorities is given in this subject. Dr. I. S. Haldane, M.D., F.R.S., said, in speaking of the limit of wet bulb temperature to be observed in weaving sheds, "I should propose that 75 degrees wet bulb be taken as a maximum. Dr. Leonard Hill, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Physiology at the London Hospital Medical College, confirmed the opinion of Dr. Haldane. Dr. T. M. Legge, M.D., H. M. Inspector of Factories, in his report says, that "a rise of mouth temperature makes itself distinctly felt, when the wet bulb exceeds 75 degrees, in other words, the weavers are likely to be working under adverse conditions." These figures are given by English authorities for English workpeople in a climate that averages thirty degrees lower temperature than India, but, as of late the wet bulb in houses and offices has, day after day, registered 82 degrees, or seven more than the limit recommended above, Europeans will be reminded of one of the most important climatic differences that distinguish their native country from this; a difference to which they must become accustomed if they would enjoy good health.

The discomforts of a wet bulb temperature of 82 degrees may be much aggravated by injudicious clothing either in excess of what is necessary, or if made so as to interfere with free circulation and evaporation. It is unfortunate that people take their fashions in clothing from authorities that know nothing of the conditions of a hot country, and who furnish intending travellers with a great deal of useless luggage. In hot, damp weather, the lightest of clothing is alone desirable, but when a sufficient current of air is available, the clothing, if desired, may be increased. The air current should, if possible, act on the whole of the body and not on the head and shoulders alone, as is often the case; and thus, while the actual state of the air is calculated to raise the bodily temperature above the normal figure, the air current carries away the surplus heat, and keeps the individual in working condition. It is quite useless to try to improve matters by simply reducing the temperature of moist air. The only result of this is that it becomes damper and more clammy than before. Some years ago, an attempt of this kind was made in a Bombay hotel. The experiment was made at considerable outlay, but the result was so unpleasant that it had to be stopped. Air may be cooled in the interior of the country directly, or even by the addition of a certain quantity of moisture, which should be carefully controlled by the wet bulb thermometer. It is somewhat remarkable that this instrument is not to be found in many hospitals in India, although its readings, in comparison with those of the day bulb, are of great importance, especially in cases of fever, for the regulation of air currents. There is a wide field in India for the sanitary engineer to deal with this question, for, up to the present time, the work of ventilation has been limited to the making and controlling of air currents alone, leaving aside the very important question of controlling the amount of moisture in the air.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO. WARLIKE rumours and reports of threatening movements still come every day from Cetinje and Vienna, but whether these are to be taken as evidence of a coming struggle or of a diplomatic intrigue, few men living could say. It may all be grim earnest, and the state of the European money markets yesterday seems to confirm this worst interpretation of the situation; but even after shots have been fired and lives sacrificed, it will still be doubtful whether the whole thing has not been prearranged. The ease with which Skutari was taken at the last moment and at the psychological period ought to have prepared us all for the news that afterwards came that the Montenegrins and the Albanian pasha, who led the defence, had come to an understanding; but simple as the explanation was, it was not revealed in the European press until some days after the event and until the Montenegrin royal family had had their show of national rejoicing over a famous victory. These wire-pulling manœuvres would be only amusing if it were not for the grave consideration that a real conflict, of which they are but the casual symptoms, is all the time going on and that the long expected contest between Slav and Teuton might at any time break out in open and wide-spread war. Another sobering thought is that these intrigues, whatever be their ultimate motive, are accompanied by the firing of guns, and the loss of brave men's lives and followed by the suffering that battle entails. All the time while the Slavonic groups are quarrelling with and intriguing against each other, and while Slav and Greek are trying to circumvent each other in the acquisition of territory and political influence, age-long issues are working to a settlement and the history of Europe is slowly being inscribed. Inside spectators of these movements now in process must feel, as does the geologist who watches the erosion of a seacoast or who looks on while a mountain slips down into the valley beneath. A cataclysm must occur; but whether it will happen within a year or not until a century has passed, he cannot tell, any more than he can say what the extent of the disaster will be. A catastrophe seems certain in the Balkan region, for the converging forces of Slavism and Teutonism meet there upon classic ground where races and empires have contended before. But whether the issue is to be decided now or a generation hence, whether it will result in a world-shaking conflict or in a quiet resolution of opposing forces, no one can say. The indications as they can be read from this distance are that the present crisis will pass; but we need not be surprised if it becomes acute and if other nations besides Austria and her tiny neighbour are drawn into the struggle.

JUSTICE IN HYDERABAD. THE Government of his Highness the Nizam, in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, in its review of the report on the administration of Justice for the past year, addresses a little homily to its officers on the necessity for the exercise of zeal in the discharge of their duties. As to civil work in the High Court, it is remarked that in view of the fact that only thirty-five of the cases disposed of were contested and that the rest were decided *ex parte*, this cannot be said to be a satisfactory state of things. Fault is also found with the manner in which applications for the execution of decrees are disposed of, and those responsible are warned that undue delay in disposing of these applications is apt to lower the value of a judicial decree in the public estimation. The attention of the High Court is also drawn to the state of congestion of appeals in the High Court, which is considered to prove the inefficiency of the subordinate Courts. An increase of the number of High Court Judges may lessen it, but the real remedy is to improve the personnel of the lower Courts. Dissatisfaction is also expressed with the delay in the disposal of criminal cases. This is rightly regarded as "a serious evil leading, as it might, to the infliction of unmerited humiliation and suffering on innocent persons. It amounts to a practical denial of Justice." And the High Court is reminded that, as the Supreme Court of Judicature in the State, it should insist both by example and precept on the lower Courts, showing a clearer record in this respect. Civil Courts are told that their work is capable of considerable improvement, and that the extraordinarily large proportion of decrees, which were dismissed or kept pending, implies not merely a waste of judicial processes, but a serious hindrance to the growth of economic and commercial activities. "Even when the creditor gets his decree from the Courts after a long delay, he is not sure of being able to execute it. It is impossible to imagine a more unsatisfactory condition of judicial administration." The lower Courts are similarly chastised and, in conclusion, his Excellency the Minister says he "cannot but regard the working of the Judicial administration as having shown room for greater improvement and energy." The criticism is severe, but it is not unjust or uncalled for, as the figures quoted—from such returns as were submitted within the prescribed time—amply prove the unsatisfactory state of affairs which is condemned.

WAGES IN BOMBAY. THE report on the Wage Census of Bombay taken in 1911 is published somewhat late, but it is instructive if not practically useful. It shows that in that year in Bombay unskilled labour was paid monthly wages of Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 and consists mostly of millhands, some of whom are located free of charge in quarters built for them. Day labour was paid annas six to eight per day or annas ten to twelve for selected men; sometimes as much as Rs. 1-2-0 is paid. Other towns except those in Sind show lower rates than Bombay. A general complaint is recorded as to a rise of at least 25 per cent. in the rate of wages during the last five years, attributed to plague and the higher price of foodstuffs. Of skilled labourers, blacksmiths generally earned their living by piecework and the rest were paid daily or monthly wages. A fitter may get from Rs. 65 to Rs. 220 a month in railway workshops at Bhusaval and the difference was as varied elsewhere. Similar variations were reported for other classes of skilled labour. Thus in Bombay firemen got monthly wages ranging from Rs. 15 to 60, carpenters from Rs. 15 to 75. The pay of masons appeared to be the very least. The hours of work for skilled labour vary from seven to twelve per diem. In the Presidency eleven to thirteen hours with the recess of half an hour constitute a working day for millhands and eight to ten hours for other labourers. In Karachi working hours ranged between eight to twelve hours and elsewhere in Sind from eight to eight and half. Trades Unionism, if established in India, would bring about a reduction in the hours of work, but it is doubtful if it could produce any addition to pay. With regard to workers in the mofussil, it is found that the quality of the work done by artisans and by farm labourers from whom skill is required, is stated to be much inferior to what it was ten years ago. A deterioration in the cultivation of land is reported to have resulted. The reasons given for this state of affairs are the prevalence of plague, the extension of ginning factories and mills, and the carrying out of immense undertakings, such as the Bombay Docks, railway extensions, and the Tata Hydro-Electric Works, which entice away the more energetic, but it is believed by the compiler of the report that the rise in the price of foodstuffs is largely responsible for the rise in wages.

AVIATION IN INDIA. SIR J. D. REES did not get much satisfaction, either for himself or the British Officer in India, in reply to his question regarding facilities for flying here. Mr. Montagu announced that the Government of India intends to have its own school of Military Aviation, under an officer trained in the Air Battalion in England, and the future staff of instructors will be similarly trained at the cost of the Indian revenues. That is well, but we read the next sentence of Mr. Montagu's reply with regret: "In view of the facilities which will shortly exist in India, the Government does not consider it necessary to assist from Indian revenues officers in the Indian Army to learn flying in England, or to accept charges on account of the training in England of officers of British Regiments in India." We know that a site for the Indian School of Aviation has been chosen, and that Royal Engineer officers have prepared plans for the housing of flying-machines, but time is always a factor in the operations of the Military Works Department in this country, and very considerable progress in aviation will have been made before the Government of India is likely to possess a fleet of military aeroplanes. Meantime, we might have assisted forty or fifty officers to study and practice at home, and have thus formed the nucleus of a flying corps for India, whilst we are building our school, and selecting professors—and thus probably have saved ourselves from a corps of novices to start with and a crop of accidents which inexperience invariably produces. Lord Crewe has no reason to suppose the contemplated arrangements will prove inadequate, we are told—which seems to indicate that the Secretary of State for India devotes less thought to the subject of military aviation than some of his colleagues in the Ministry.

HISTORIC PRECEDENT. THE reported despatch of an autograph letter by the Tsar to King Nicholas of Montenegro, advising submission to the Powers, reminds a London correspondent that it is not without precedent, a similar incident occurring ninety-nine years ago with reference to the Bocche di Cattaro. As the correspondent recalls it, the Montenegrins had driven the French out of Ragusa in 1806, with the aid of the Russians, and out of the bay and port of Cattaro in 1813 with the aid of a British fleet. The population of Cattaro voted by acclamation for annexation to Montenegro, and the then Vladika (Metropolitan), as the ruler of Monetengro was called, Peter Niegosh; settled down comfortably to rule over his new possession. In the meantime the Powers assembled and decided that Cattaro must belong to Austria. For a long time Peter refused to comply with this decision until on June 1, 1814, Tsar Alexander I, wrote to him as autograph letter saying: "I invite you, your Eminence, for the common good, not only to desist from obstructing the occupation of the fortresses by Austrian troops and to return with your brave Montenegrins to your country, but also to use your influence in inducing the inhabitants of Cattaro to obey without delay the decision of the allied Powers." Peter I had no option but to obey the "invitation," and Cattaro has been in Austrian possession to this day.

BLACK SMOKE. SINCE the passing of the Bombay Act penalising millowners and managers, for permitting the smoke from their chimneys to become a nuisance, there has been much less cause for complaint and as progress is made elsewhere no doubt we shall follow suit. To this end experiments are to be made next year in twelve large English manufacturing towns. In these centres samples of the deposits from the air will be regulary taken and analysed, so that it will be possible to compare the intensity of the evil in different parts of the country and to show exactly what the unregulated fires of a great town do for us. The work will be done by a committee of the Smoke Abatement League, and the head of the Weather Office will be the chairman. A similar experiment was conducted in London last year. Deposits were taken for twelve months consecutively. It was found that in the City of London the fall of dirt is at the rate of about 73,000 tons a year on an area of a square mile; a little farther out, in Westminister, it is about 56,000 tons; while in suburban Sutton it is only 27,000 tons. By the Smoke Abatement League it is believed that more can be done by smokeless fuel—coal from which the tar and sulphuric acid have been extracted—than by appliances, and the question is to be investigated.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 11.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

It is April in Rome in every sense of the word. There were heavy storms and rain, followed by bright, sunny intervals. After four o'clock it was quite hot. Roman society is very excited over Lady Rodd's fancy dress ball at the British Embassy, which after two postponements took place on April 9. It was held in the beautiful ballroom, which was specially decorated for the occasion. At one end of the room is the peacock throne of Juno, represented by Lady Rodd. At the opposite end is the Persian throne exquisitely decorated in the Persian fashion, blues and greens predominating. On the right-hand side of the room is the throne for the cortege of Vittoria Colonna. All in this group are members of the Colonna family. Gorgeous dresses and jewels were worn. There were in all nine processions, three having been recently added. They included "La Divinite du Soleil," arranged by the Marquise Casati; a Chinese group, and an Arabian group.

The marriage of Mr. William Ormsby-Gore and Lady Beatrice Cecil, which takes place at Westminster Abbey, on April 12, will be solemnised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who will be assisted by the Dean of Westminster, and the Rev. Lord William Cecil. Admission to the Abbey will be by ticket only. The bride, who will be given away by her father, Lord Salisbury, is to wear a gown of white satin, the skirt being slightly draped and made with a long train. The bodice will be of beautiful old lace over silver net, the lace also forming paniers on the skirt, and the train is also of lace lined with chiffon. Lord David Cecil will act as page. The six grown-up bridesmaids, Lady Mary Cecil, Lady Mabell Ogilvy, Lady Winifred Gore, Miss Aileen Bordrick, Miss Angela Manners, and Miss Mary Wickham, are to have dresses of rose petal pink, satin trimmed with cobwebby Paraguay lace on the bodices, which are veiled in chiffon, and into the pink waistbelts will be tucked old-world posies of small roses. Their large Leghorn hats will be trimmed with pink roses. Lord Ebrington will accompany his cousin, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, as best man. After the ceremony Lord Salisbury will hold a reception at the family mansion in Arlington-street, and later in the afternoon the bride and bridegroom will take their departure for the honeymoon, the first part of which is to be spent at Rest Harrow, Sandwich, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor. Lady Beatrice's going-away gown will be of ivory satin crepon with an ivory chiffon overdress, embroidered in shadow trimming and maize-coloured ribbon work.

HOW PRINCE JOHN SALUTED.

Prince John, the seven-year-old son of the King and Queen, went to Windsor Great Western Station yesterday morning to see his parents off by train to London. Arriving before the King and Queen, the Prince, wearing a sailor suit, walked on to the platform, where the Mayor and two Guards' officers in uniform saluted him. He stopped in his walk, and putting his hand to his cap, returned the salute with the gravity of a major-general.

THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

It is of interest to note that the date fixed for the wedding of Princess Victoria is the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, and King George and Queen Mary are going once to Germany for the ceremony. "Our little Princess!" Thus it is that Victoria Luise, the fair, slender daughter of the Kaiser, has always been called and is still lovingly called by the German people to-day. Tenderness something like personal possession rings in the words, which have been coined for the Kaiser's only daughter not only in the imperial capital but throughout the whole of the country. In the north and in the south the same trusting affection. "Our little Princess!" And thus she is termed by those who have never seen her. How does she look? What is our Princess like? Not only the school children would like to know all about her, but the "grown-ups", who are always so much interested in everything that happens in the Kaiser's family, are now burning to learn as much as possible of the Kaiser's child, of the future wife of Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland. Pictures do not live, do not breathe, speak, or smile. Her delicately fine face beams in the reflection of love, and a new expression of unfolding plays around her lips and shines in her eyes. Her features used not to wear this expression—this strange, sweet, dreamy expression of the girl who is betrothed. And then, too, the English touch betrays itself in the Princess's manner and expression. The girlish figure, the frank, innocently natural manner, might well belong to an English girl, and the English nationality might easily be believed from her appearance. Princess Victoria Luise was brought up in the English fashion that has become the example everywhere in Germany for the education of children. It is sometimes said that in earliest childhood she spoke more English than German. Is Victoria Luise a good conversationalist? "Rather!" I was once told in Homburg as the laughing assurance from one who certainly knew "She is very lively. Not only is her heart in the right place, but she knows how to express in the right words what she thinks and means."

A WEDDING.

Miss Pelly, lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, who is to be married to Captain T. H. Rivers Bulkeley at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on April 19, is to be attended by eight small children, five little girls, and three boys. Their names are Miss Cynthia Charteris, the daughter of Lord

(*Continued on page 8.*)

EUROPE IN SUSPENSE.

WILL AUSTRIA USE FORCE?

JEOPARDY OF THE PEACE OF NATIONS.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE CLOSELY CONCEALED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 30.

Important negotiations are proceeding in London, which have considerably relieved the international situation. The Austrian Ambassador had a two hours' conference with Sir Edward Grey this afternoon. Thereafter, the Russian Ambassador and the Montenegrin delegate, M. Popovitch, had interviews at the Foreign Office.

In connection with the latter, it is announced that the Montenegrin reply to the Powers was presented this afternoon.

BERLIN, May. 1.

Information has been received here from Vienna that if Montenegro does not reply satisfactorily, Austria will, at to-day's conference of Ambassadors, announce that she resumes her liberty of action, and will leave the other Powers the option of joining her.

Lord Morley, deprecating a discussion in the House of Lords yesterday of the Skutari imbroglio, described the situation as one of the most perplexing knots, which have ever confronted diplomatists. The accuracy of this description is reflected in the wealth of conjectures regarding Austrian intentions, which are filling the continental press. While it is officially declared that Austria has not yet decided what her action will be, or how and when it will be carried out, the Vienna Press asserts that preparations have been completed for striking at Cetinje, or operating against Skutari.

The Vienna papers are of opinion that Austria's objective would be attained within a month.

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

The attitude of Italy, without whose agreement Austria cannot act, is still a mystery.

Count von Berchtold had a lengthy conference with the Italian Ambassador in Vienna yesterday. It is suggested in the Vienna papers that Italy will occupy Southern Albania, the while Austria will proceed to Skutari.

An inspired article in the Italian paper *Tribuna* states with emphasis that Italy will not allow the question of Albania to be settled by Austria single-handed, but will act with a view to keeping Austria within the limits prescribed by the old agreements.

According to one suggestion in the London Press the Ambassadors, at their conference to-day, may adopt a middle course. An international detachment, probably composed of Austrian, Italian and British troops will seize Antivari and Dulcigno, while Austria will pledge herself not to take isolated action for a fortnight.

GRAVE SITUATION.

The situation may be summed up thus:—The world is awaiting most anxiously the result of to-day's conference, which may possibly decide the question of the peace of Europe.

The *Times*, in a leader headed "Grave Situation," does not expect Austria to hearken to good advice or that the Ambassadors, to-day, will be able to agree to her demands. The *Times* is therefore forced to conclude that Austria will take independent measures, and warns Austria of the terrible responsibility of jeopardising the peace of Europe.

ESSAD PASHA'S TROOPS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.

Replying to Essad Pasha's request for instructions and for money and provisions, the Porte has telegraphed to him to dismiss his native troops after disarming them, and to send the rest to Beirut, or, if the international blockade prevents him from doing so, to Valona, to join Djevad Pasha's troops, which are near there. The Porte will send money and supplies to Valona.

LONDON, May 1.

Owing to the representations of the Balkan Allies, it appears to be practically decided that the Peace Delegates will reassemble in London, when the Powers will submit their draft of the preliminary peace terms for signature. It is anticipated that protracted discussions will be avoided by this plan.

After an active interchange of visits between the Ambassadors and Sir Edward Grey, to-day, the Conference of Ambassadors met at Downing Street this afternoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The Vienna papers, "Zeit" and "Arbeiter Zeitung," disagree with the attitude of the semi-official press and point out that Austria does not know what to do with Scutari. After ejecting Montenegro, it would be impossible to force Essad Pasha to retake it, and there is no other real power in Albania. Some London and other papers deprecate a prolonged Austro-Italian occupation.

DISORDER IN ARMENIA.

PORTE PRESSED TO RESTORE PUBLIC SAFETY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.

The Lay Council of the Armenian Patriarchate has decided to despatch a deputation, headed by the Patriarch, to the Grand Vizier to insist on the removal of a number of Valis from Armenia, the punishment of brigands and the fulfilment of promises to secure public safety. Failing an improvement in the situation the Patriarch and both Councils of the Patriarchate have resolved to resign.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BILL.

SOME CLAUSES DESCRIBED AS SEVERE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, May 1.

In the Union House of Assembly, to-day, Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, moved the second reading of the Immigration Bill. He recognised that there were problems with which the Imperial Government, and not South Africa, had to deal; therefore, they should not designate in their legislation those whom they wanted to exclude. Nevertheless, he believed it was the intention of South Africa to exclude Asiatics, as a matter of self-preservation The power of exclusion followed Canadian lines, as being less objectionable than those adopted in Australia.

Mr. Fischer paid a tribute to the fair-mindedness of Mr. Gokhale, when he was in South Africa, but he emphatically declared that the mode of life of Indian immigrants was such that South Africans would be fools to allow them to attain full political and civic rights.

Mr. Chaplin denied that the Opposition were responsible for the failure of the 1912 Bill. He agreed that the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics, whether British subjects or not, could not be tolerated for a moment; it was impossible, however, to accept some clauses of the present Bill, which gave the Government unduly autocratic powers tending to interfere with the liberty of the subject, and might possibly stop all immigration. Mr. Chaplin referred to the very favourable impression made by Mr. Gokhale, whose visit was most valuable to South Africa.

The debate was adjourned.

THE CANADIAN LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—Three Sikhs have arrived from Vancouver as a delegation to Mr. Harcourt, concerning the Canadian immigration laws, which, it is alleged, press more harshly upon the Indians than upon Japanese and Chinese.

CALM IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 30.

The Government, only after rigorous enquiry, will decide what action to take against the conspirators. Perfect calm now prevails throughout the country.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, May 1.

A bulletin issued last evening says that the Duchess of Connaught passed a fair day, but her condition continues to cause anxiety.

LATER.

The Duches of Connaught shows a slight improvement.

THE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 1.

The Marconi Committee has decided to conclude the hearing of evidence on questions affecting Ministers and others before the Whitsun recess. Immediately afterwards the Committee will prepare an interim report on these questions.

COLONIAL TARIFF RELATIONS

MELBOURNE, May 1.

The conferences between the Commonwealth, Canadian and New Zealand Ministers for Customs have resulted in a tentative arrangement between Australia and New Zealand, but it soon became evident that an agreement between the three countries was impracticable.

HOME RULE AND OTHER BILLS.

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Scottish Temperance Bills would be reintroduced next week. The second reading on the Home Rule Bill would be taken on June 6th.

RACING AT HOME.

LONDON, May 1.

The following are the probable starters in the Thousand Guineas, with jockeys:—

Princess Dagmar	H Jones
Prue	Maher
Flowing Cup	Donoghue
Grania	Herbert
Research	Higgs
Maoona	Walter Griggs
Coora	F. Wootton
Fly-by-Night	Martin
Virgilia	F. Templaman
Arda	Earl
Lindera	Barrett
Countess Zia	Price
Queen's Parade	Piper
Taslett	Wheatley
Glass Bell	William Griggs
Willy Nilly	W. Huxley

No Jokeys hove yet been chosen for Early Girl, Karenza, Jest, Sands of Time, Roscobie, and Benbain.

BRITISH POLO TEAM

CAPTAIN RITSON TO BE CAPTAIN.

FORTY PONIES TO BE TAKEN TO AMERICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, May 1.

Captain Ritson will act as captain of the polo team, which is proceeding to America.

About forty ponies sail an Wednesday, twenty-one of which belong to the Duke of Westminster and include a number, which have already become famous for their work in past international matches.

THE SUFFRAGETTE RAID.

COMPREHENSIVE ACTION AGAINST INCITEMENT.

LONDON, April 30.

In the Suffragette raid, the Police seized the type of the newspaper, *the Suffragette*.

The arrests include Mrs. Drummond and five other officials.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. McKenna, amid general cheers, informed Mr. Keir Hardie, that the Suffragette raid had been carried out, because the Association was charged with conspiracy to incite its members to commit criminal offences.

Those arrested in the raid appeared at Bow Street, this afternoon. They were charged with conspiracy and were remanded, bail not being allowed.

Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, said he gave plain and public warning that proceedings would immediately be taken against any person encouraging Suffragettism by speeches, by publishing or printing the Union's Literature, or by subscribing to its funds.

ARREST OF MISS ANNIE KENNY.

LONDON, May 1.

The Suffragette, Miss Annie Kenny, was arrested at Dover this morning, on arriving from France. She was taken to Bow Street and remanded.

The Suffragettes have burned the boat-house at Hampton Court and a coach-house and stables at Hendon.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTS.

IMPORTANT INVITATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, April 30.

At the first annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary League, a cable was read from the members of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament, inviting twenty members of the British House of Commons to visit Australia in 1913.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Balfour said that the great object of statesmanship was to see that local patriotisms were not allowed to drown the patriotism which should include them.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the point that there never was a greater interest in and desire for the unity of the Empire than at present.

WHITECHAPEL ELECTION.

SIR STUART SAMUEL AGAIN RETURNED.

LONDON, April 30.

The result of the Whitechapel by-election is as follows:—

Sir Stuart Samuel	(L.) 1,722
Capt. Browne	(U.) 1,556
Liberal majority	166

No change.

LAST ELECTION.

Mr. S. M. Samuel	(L.) 1,731
Capt. Browne	(C.) 1,191
Liberal majority	540

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SUNDERLAND WIN THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 30.

The final table of the First Division of the Association Football League shows that Sunderland, with 54 points, are champions, Aston Villa, with 50 points, being the runners-up.

In the Second Division, Preston North End are champions with 53 points, Burnley being second with 50 points. These teams are consequently promoted to the First Division, taking the places of Notts County and Woolwich Arsenal, who suffer relegation to the Second Division.

A STEAMER AGROUND.

LONDON, May 1.

The steamer, "Dunedin," bound for Liverpool, has stranded badly at Rhosneigr, near Holyhead. She left Batavia on March 19th for Amsterdam, where she is believed to have discharged the bulk of her cargo of East Indian produce.

P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

LONDON, April 30.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company has declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent. on its deferred shares.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

MILITARY SCHOOL TO BE FORMED.

UNDER AN AIR BATTALION OFFICER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked a question with regard to facilities for flying in India, and the facilities accorded to officers serving with British and Native regiments in India, to learn aviation in England.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government of India intended to have its own School of Military Aviation under an officer trained in the Air Battalion in England, and future staff instructors would be similarly trained at the cost of Indian revenues. In view of the facilities, which would shortly exist in India, the Government did not consider it necessary to assist from Indian revenue officers in the Indian Army to learn flying in England, or to accept charges on account of the training in England of officers of British regiments stationed in India. Lord Crewe had no reason to suppose that these arrangements would prove inadequate.

THE TEA DUTY.

HOW PRESENT ESTIMATES ARE COMPUTED.

LONDON, May 1.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Fred Hall, in the House of Commons to-day, said that the tea duty receipts were based on the expectation of clearances, not on the imports for 1913-1914. They will exceed by 14,304,000 lbs. the clearances for 1912-1913. The consumption of tea in 1912-1913 suffered from the coal-strike. There was a considerable withholding of clearances at the end of the year. He computed that these amounted to 4,800,000 lbs.

GERMANY IN ARMS.

CROWN PRINCE'S TRUCULENT UTTERANCE.

BERLIN, May 1.

A book, entitled "Germany in Arms," has been published here.

It contains an introduction written by the Crown Prince, in which he says:—"It is the holy duty of Germany, above all peoples, to maintain an Army and Fleet in the highest degree of readiness. Only then, supported by our own good sword, can we preserve that place in the sun which is our due, but which was not willingly granted us."

The Crown Prince utters a warning against the growing love of luxury and wealth.

MYSTERY OF "JOHANN ORTH"

STRANGE SUGGESTION BY ROYAL AUTHOR.

LONDON, May 1.

In a book entitled "My Past," published by the Countess Larisch, a niece of the Empress of Austria, the authoress alleges that the Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide because of the discovery of a plot laid by him to seize the Hungarian throne, in which the Archduke Johann Orth was his accomplice.

Reviewers scout the suggestion, and describe the book as a mixture of scandal and melodrama.

"THE MALAYA."

PREPARATORY STEPS FOR ITS BUILDING.

LONDON, April 30.

In reply to Mr. Alan Burgoyne in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill said that preparatory steps for the building of the battleship "Malaya" were being taken, but it had not yet been settled whether the contract period would be for thirty or twenty-seven months.

OFFICERS' LEAVE AND PAY.

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons to-day, Captain Clive asked whether the proposed increase in officers' pay would be extended to officers of British regiments in India.

Mr. Montagu replied that Colonel Seely had not yet informed the India Office of his proposals. When they were received, the Government of India would be consulted.

Captain Clive asked whether the officers of British regiments in India, would be allowed to combine privilege leave and general leave like officers on the Staff and officers of Native Regiments.

Mr. Montagu replied that Lord Crewe would consult the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE CLUB.

LONDON, May 1.

Lord Curzon has accepted the presidency of the Indian Empire Club.

BENARES COLLEGE.

23 RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

PRINCIPAL LEAVING WITH OTHERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, May 1.

The situation in the Central Hindu College can hardly be said to have improved. Resignations are still coming in, and two European and two Indian members of the staff have also resigned, making 23 in all. The tension between some prominent members of the staff and managing committee still continues. The resignations of the College professors and teachers of the Boys' School department were put before the managing committee, who accepted them and passed resolutions expressing deep regret at the fact that these members of the staff had lost sight of the ideals of the College during the last two years. Messrs. Arundale and Gurtu, principal and headmaster, moved an amendment to the effect that the Committee might dissociate itself from the opinion expressed by the secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Bhagwandas, with regard to the management of the College by the president of the Board of Trustees, and also from his action in causing publication and making use of Mr. Arundale's private letter. The amendment was lost by a majority of votes. Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Arundale made a statement before the committee members, and said that the spirit of the resolution of the Board of August 1911, prohibiting students of the Hindu College or School from joining the Order of the Star in the East, had been loyally carried out and that the group referred to in Mr. Bhagwandas' letter to the *Leader* had nothing to do with this order. He also said that now, on leaving he was endeavouring to free all students from any movements, in which they and he had been hitherto working together.

The committee has appointed Mr. Adjikari as officiating principal till the Hidu University Society appoints a European principal, who will pass on with the College to the proposed Hindu University.

MADRAS, May 1.

Mrs. Besant writes to the "Madras Times":—Please permit me to draw attention to two mistakes in the interview you publish on the Central Hindu College:—;

1. "The Society is strongly in favour of the retention of four castes" should be "the Central Hindu College is, etc." The Theosophical Society can make no pronouncement for or against the caste system.

2. "The boarders of all castes eat together" should be the "boarders of each of four castes eat separately, but sub-castes are ignored and members of sub-castes eat together." At first we had some difficulties under this head, and any boarder whose father desired separation was allowed to eat by himself. Even now this would be granted if asked for but it is not requested. Our aim has been to widen but not to disrupt.

CALCUTTA COOLIES.

STRIKE FOR BETTER WAGES AT THE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

A strike broke out among the Port Commissioner's jetty coolies early this morning, and 1,600 men walked out of the various gates on the Strand Road. These men, who were on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem, recently petitioned the Vice-Chairman for an increase. The leaders were informed that their petition would receive due consideration at the hands of the Committee; but instead of awaiting the decision, all the coolies struck work at 7 this morning, and threatened that they would not return to work unless their wages were forthwith enhanced. Some of the leaders contended that work on ships and along warehouses would be paralysed if the men's request were not granted. But notwithstanding the entire suspension of work by the Jetty hands, the authorities were able to secure about five hundred coolies, and by mid-day, the work on the steamers was proceeding almost as usual. There were no disturbances among the strikers nor were any of the substitutes threatened. Arrangements have been made for a thousand additional coolies to be in readiness to-morrow morning.

This is the third strike among the Port Commissioner's coolies within the past thirty years.

ADVERTISEMENT FRAUD.

DEPOSIT FOR A SHAM POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The First Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta has disposed of a case of cheating by advertisement in which B. K. Roy, manager of Misra Roy and Co. of Bankipur, was prosecuted for cheating J. Cottingham of Calcutta, of a sum of Rs. 55. The accused put in an advertisement in a Calcutta Anglo-Indian daily, inviting applications for a post on Rs. 150. The complainant was tempted by the advertisement to apply and remit the amount in question to the accused, who appropriated the money to his use and did not provide the complainant with the post.

It afterwards transpired that the post advertised was a sham one. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the proof of a previous conviction.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

CANNANORE TRIAL.

MAHOMED AREEF ARRAIGNED.

TRUSTED FOR ABILITY AND HONESTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, May 1.

The general court-martial assembled this morning for the trial of Colour-Havildar Mahomed Areef. The accused was defended by Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, with Mr. Nagantha Iyer. Mr. Lawrence applied that the charges might be tried separately as they were unconnected and it would embarass the defence if they were all tried together. Mr. S. A. Walker, who appeared for the prosecution, objected on the grounds that it would unnecessarily prolong the trial. The Court, however, allowed the trial on separate charges.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, under the Indian Army Act, of having, on 11th October 1912, fraudulently converted to his own use the sum of Rs 212-12-5, which had been drawn from the regimental treasure chest for the purpose of being remitted to the Buckingham Mills Company, Ltd., Madras, in settlement of an account.

Mr. Walker said that the evidence of Col. Domenichetti and Capt. Spitta showed that Mahomed Areef was for many years past quartermaster's head clerk and subsequently Adjutant's head clerk and was looked upon, at the date of this offence, as the manager of the regimental office and that he was also trusted implicitly by everybody on account of his great ability at book-keeping and his apparent honesty; that a sum of Rs. 212-12-5 owed by the regiment to the Buckingham Mills Co., Ltd., in October 1912, for 680 yards of drill supplied on the 3rd of May 1912, was not paid, though the amount was drawn for the purpose; further that a blank cheque was made out by the order of the accused and included the above amount of Rs. 212-12-5 and the cheque was cashed and the money handed to the accused for the purpose of sending an R. T. R. to the Company.

Evidence for the prosecution was then recorded, Naik Royappan deposed to the drawing of the cheque and the money and stated that he did not see any R. T. R. prepared. Captain Spitta stated that the accused received verbal orders to have nothing to do with the quartermaster's office, which he disregarded.

Naik Abdul Jalell, another witness, also corroborated the previous witness's evidence.

Colonel Domenichetti was also examined. He stated that he did not recollect having asked Captain Spitta if the accused was interfering with the quartermaster's branch. When certain railway frauds came to light, Captain Spitta told the witness that Col. Jackson had ordered that the accused was not to interfere with the quartermaster's department. The case for the prosecution closed on the first charge and the defence had no witness to examine.

The case is proceeding.

MILL MANAGER FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Serampore disposed of the case in which Mr. James Henderson of the Victoria Jute mill and two sardars of the mill stood charged with causing hurt to a mill-hand, from the effects of which he died. It was alleged that the deceased came drunk to the mill and started quarrelling with a woman. Mr. Henderson boxed deceased's ears and pushed and kicked him out of the mill.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution story was substantially correct but did not believe that Henderson intended to cause the decreased serious injuries, though he kicked him with unnecessary and dangerous violence, and that he was criminally careless of possible results and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The sardars were discharged.

COINERS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, May 1.

Judgment has been delivered by the Deputy Commissioner of Multan in the sensational case in which forty-six moulds and other apparatus for counterefiting coins were discovered, as a result of a police raid in the house of one Fazil, in the city. Fazil was discharged, but his two sons and one Pir Bakhsh were each sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The sons of Fazil were also ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 each.

THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

All remains quiet in the neighbourhood of the Tochi Valley and no military precautions are now required.

THE ABOR COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

News from Assam says that the exploration and survey parties in the Abor country had made good progress up to a fortnight ago. Recent heavy rains must, however, have interfered with their work.

RAILWAY SMASH.

THIRTY KILLED AND SIXTEEN INJURED.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The serious railway smash, which occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, near Boregaon Station at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, resulted, as already reported, in the death of 30 passengers, all Indians. The only two European passengers seriously injured were Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. The former is a signal inspector and he and his wife were travelling to another station to which he had been ordered for duty. They were removed to the hospital, where they are reported to be doing well.

A goods train was waiting outside Boregaon Station, about 375 miles from Bombay, the gradient at which spot is one in a hundred and fifty. The passenger train which left Nagpur for Bhusaval on Tuesday at 9-10 p.m., arrived at Boregaon about 5 a.m. the next morning and dashed into the goods train, which was awaiting the signal to proceed.

The impact caused great havoc. The engine and tender of the passenger train were derailed and badly smashed. Six third-class carriages were telescoped, the wooden work and iron frames giving way to the force of collision. One second class carriage, five loaded wagons and the rear brakevan of the goods train were also telescoped.

The crash was followed by the screaming and shouting of the passengers, many of whom were lying under the debris of the broken wagons and telescoped carriages, at that early hour of the morning, many had been asleep or half awake when the accident occurred. The scene, as described by some of the survivors of the wrecked train, was pitiful. In the hazy light, the confusion was more confounding. Meanwhile, many people were shouting for help as they lay dying under the huge mass of wreckage. Those who were free to move were helpless and the storm aggravated the circumstances, as the telegraph poles had been knocked down too. All efforts were made to secure assistance but the injured and the dead, most of whom were pinned under the heavy weight of the wood and iron frames, were extricated with considerable difficulty.

Assistance was obtained from Bhusaval, Akola and Badnera.

Fifteen of the most severely injured were conveyed to Akola.

Break-down gangs were sent for, and their services requisitioned immediately on arrival, yet it took no less than nineteen hours to clear the line and make it passable for other trains. Until the line was cleared of the debris and the rails rearranged, the passengers of the mail and passenger-trains were transhipped at that point.

No one can tell how the drivers of both the trains could have obtained "line-clear" vouchers to proceed on the same line. It becomes all the more mysterious owing to the fact that every driver gets a ball as a "line clear," and the next man cannot receive "line clear" until the one already gone ahead gives up his ball, and it is placed in the machine at the opposite station. In this case no one can explain how two balls could be taken out of the patent machine at the same time.

The second-class carriage generally known as tool-van used by servants of the Company, in which Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were travelling, was smashed to pieces, and the occupants had a marvellous escape, though they have received serious injuries. Their two servants, who were travelling in the third class, were killed. The inspector and his wife had recently returned from home after a few months' holiday. They were travelling in the tool-van attached to the goods train.

Mr. Barton, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Bhusaval, and Mr. A. Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent, also hurried to the scene.

A joint enquiry into the accident will be held to-morrow, when Major Muter, R.E., Senior Government Inspector of Railways, will be present.

The names of the killed have not yet been ascertained, but there is a strong rumour that the Indian Principal of the Nagpur College, his wife and two children are amongst the killed.

The figures so far known are thirty third-class passengers killed; and two Europeans (the inspector and his wife) and fourteen Indians injured.

Though the line is cleared, trains cannot run at ordinary speed on the portion affected by the collision. The speed-limit on that part is four miles an hour.

Owing to the accident, the Nagpur mail to-day arrived in Bombay five and a half hours late.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

POSSIBLE RESIGNATION OF YUAN SHI-KAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The Chinese Senate has condemned the loan agreement. The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* foretells that Yuan Shi-kai will resign.

FEEDER LINES FOR PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

Regarding the scheme, by the Patiala Durbar, for a system of 2 feet 6 inches feeder lines of railway to open up a greater part of the State, the plans for these are now being drawn up, the Durbar having secured the services of Mr. Harington, formerly Chief Engineer with the Railway Board, who will advise generally on the projects.

OXFORD DIVINITY DEGREES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—The convocation of Oxford University has rejected, by large majorities, the statutes opening divinity degrees to all creeds.

A similar reform was accepted by Cambridge University on Friday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. J. A. D' McBain, Mr. F. F. Gordon and Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed, as they were all going to England.

Mr. Edwardes having resigned his seat on the Standing Committee, the Corporation proceeded to elect a member on that committee in place of Mr. Edwardes.

Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie and Mr. Wasantrao A. Dabholkar were candidates for the vacancy.

The result reported by the scrutineers showed that Mr. Dabholkar received 29 votes and Lieut.-Col. Collie, 23 votes. The President, thereupon, declared that Mr. Dabholkar had been duly elected a member of the Standing Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. P. B. Cadell and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the three representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute were re-elected.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President, dated the 28th March 1913, from the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Motor Transport Conference, inviting the President to attend the Imperial Motor Transport Conference or to nominate a delegate to represent the Corporation.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the Commissioner be requested to represent the Corporation at the conference. Sir Pherozeshah remarked that it was their experience that more benefit could be derived from reading the report of the proceedings than by attending them.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna said that the Commissioner's name be proposed because he was expected to be in England. But if it were not possible for him to attend, he (Mr. Sethna) moved as an amendment that Mr. Hewett, Deputy Mechanical Engineer, be asked to represent the Corporation at the conference.

The Commissioner said that it would be very useful if Mr. Hewett were allowed to accompany him.

Sir Pherozeshah opposed the amendment on the ground that the Corporation had no right to make any expenditure until there was a recommendation from the Standing Committee.

The amendment was defeated.

"LAMINGTON ROAD."

The Commissioner had written the following letter:—"The Improvement Trust has now constructed a broad road from the end of Queen's Road to Gilder Street. This runs chiefly along the line of the Old Depot Lane and Chunam Kiln Street, but a new name is required to cover the whole length of the street, which constitutes a most important thoroughfare. I would suggest, for the approval of the Corporation, that the street should be called the "Lamington Road." Lord Lamington as Governor of Bombay took a warm interest in the affairs of the city, and visited its streets very frequently and I think it would be a graceful act on the part of the Corporation to associate permanently his name with one of its thoroughfares. I should, in fact, suggest that the name of Lamington Road should also be given to the whole of Gilder Street up to Arthur Road. Gilder Street forms practically one continuous street with the new road and its present name has not any historial or other associations that are worth preserving."

In moving that the road be named as suggested by the Commissioner, Sir Pherozeshah remarked that it was a graceful proposal from the Commissioner.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

AMENDMENT OF TRAMWAY ACT.

CORPORATION VIEW.

The Committee, appointed by the Corporation for considering and reporting on the matters connected with the Tramway Service in the City, has submitted the following report, with reference to the Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874.

The report runs as follows:—It has been stated in the statement of objects and reasons that the object of the Bill is to supply an omission in the Bombay Tramways Act, and to afford to the grantees under that Act statutory protection against actions at law to restrain them from carrying out necessary overhauling and repairs on the alleged ground of their creating a nuisance, that the protection is proposed to be granted in the first instance to the existing depots of the grantees and that it will not be extended to future depots, unless the sites have been approved by the Municipality and sanctioned by Government, and that provisions of this kind are to be found in many enactments of the Legislature of the United Kingdom, which relate to Companies empowered by the Legislature to carry out undertakings which serve the general public. In view of these statements, the Committee thought it necessary to obtain from the Municipal Solicitors, a report as to the nature of the enactments of the Legislature of the United Kingdom on the subject and as to the extent to which the English Law has been applied to the provisions of the Bill under reference. It will be seen from this report, that the local authority or company, to whom the powers are given, is authorized to use the property described in the Schedule to the Act, for the purposes of the undertaking and that in this respect the section proposed to be introduced into the Bombay Tramway Act appears to be in line with the English enactments mentioned in the solicitors' report. But it has, at the same time, to be borne in mind that the procedure under which the English Act are passed involves previous opportunity for taking all objections to the selected sites from persons or bodies whose interests might be injuriously affected. As regards lands subsequently to be acquired and not comprised in the schedules, the solicitors draw attention to the sections of the English Acts which provide that the respective companies shall not be immune from proceedings for nuisance cause or permitted on such after acquired lands. The new section A which is proposed to be introduced into the Bombay Tramways Act is not in line with the provisions of the English Acts. Its object is to provide in effect that the protection against proceedings for nuisance to be granted (by section 3A) in the first instance to the existing depots, may subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner and sanction of Government, be extended to depots, etc, to be erected on after acquired lands. If this section is adopted, the practical result of the amendment would be, as pointed by the Municipal solicitors, that, as to the scheduled depots and as to those (if any) which may hereafter be approved and sanctioned under the section, the Company would be protected from liability for nuisance, unless caused by negligent exercise of their powers and that as regards any other depots the ordinary liabilities in respect of nuisance, if any, will of course attach.

The Committee have very carefully considered the proposed alterations in the light of the objections raised respectively by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, on behalf of the owners and res ents of the properties in the neigbourhood of the Colaba Depot of the Tramways Company and by the Port Trustees in their petitions, copies of which have been referred to the Committee by a Corporation Resolution. They have alsoa considered the Tramway Company's letter to Goverment, dealing with the objections raised in the aforesaid petitions and in several others, and they beg to forward herewith a copy of that letter for the information of the Corporation. It will be seen that in this letter the Tramways Company observe that the Company has no desire or intention of creating new workshops at its Colaba Depot or of extending its present workshops there after the Bill has passed. It will willingly undertake that it will do neither. On the contrary, it desires to remove those workshops elsewhere, and it has been, and still is, in negotiation with the Bombay Improvement Trust to acquire for this purpose a plot of land near the present Tramway terminus at Vincent Road, and as soon as the projected road connecting this land with its existing lines has been made, its intention is to remove the present Colaba Workshops there. Subject to the undertakings abovementioned the Committee see no objection to the proposed Section 3A, provided it does not affect any existing agreement between the Tramways Company and private individuals in regard to their properties.

As regards the proposed section 4 A, the Committee beg to point out that the object of the section is to extend the protection to be given under the new section 3 A in respect of existing depots to the depots to be hereafter erected with the approval of the Commissioner and the sanction of Government. The Committee consider that the approval of the Commissioner, under this section, should be subject to the consent of the Corporation. Such a safeguard, necessitating a public and deliberate discussion of all interests, is absolutely essential for a sound judgment on matters which may involve the just proprietary rights of private persons and even public bodies. They, therefore, recommend that Section 4A be approved in the following modified form:—"4 A. Any lands hereafter purchased or acquired by the said grantees upon which depots, workshops, or other buildings may be erected by them with the approval of the said Commissioner, given with the consent of the said Corporation and sanction of Government, shall be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and shall thereafter be deemed to be included in the Schedule II."

Subject to these reservations the Committee see no objection to the Bill for amending the Tramways Act and they recommend that Government be informed accordingly.

MUNICIPAL LICENCES.

REDUCTION IN FEES.

With referance to the Corporation Resolution of 6th Februarry, the Commissioner has reported that the present scale of license fees can be reduced in certain cases.

It is true the Commissioner says, that the Licensing Department was not originally intended to be a revenue earning department. At the same time the revenue has always been greater than the expenditure, and this must always be so with the constantly increasing number of licensable undertaking. Thus, while in 1890-91, the receipts from the Department were Rs. 36,417, and the expenditure Rs. 12,804, the figures in 1911-12 were 100,486 and Rs. 22,020, I do not see any objection to the Municipality making a small revenue out of trades that require supervision; but care must be taken that the fees are not inequitable in themselves and do not press hardly on smal trades.

It was with this object that I recently obtained the sanction of the Corporation to the fees on transfer being foregone or reduced and I send a further list suggesting reductions in fees which should amount in sum to about Rs. 22,0 0. I consider this reduction will be sufficient for the time being especially as it will be necessary in the next Budget to propose increases in the pay of the Junior Inspectors of the Department. The proposed reductions, if they are approved of by the Corporation, need not come in force till the next official year as a large amount of the present year's fees will have already been Collected.

A KHOJA HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Quite recently there appeared an article in the local newspapers regarding the establishment of a High School for the Khoja Mohamedans in Bombay. I entirely agree with the proposal as every one must. It is a matter of great regret that so important a community as the Khojas, who can be compared with the Parsees of Bombay, should not have a school of their own, whereas the Parsees have a number of such schools.

I trust that the leaders of this community, who have always played so important a part in the educational advancement of the Mohamedans in general and have always responded to appeals for the advancement of education, will not fail to take up this movement and establish a school of their own in this city.

I hope further that the leaders will not wait till the return of H. H. the Agakhan from Europe but will immediately take up the movement, so that by his return the school should have attained a practical shape.

That a High School for the Khojas is a great desideratum will appear when we consider that almost all the high schools are not suited to the needs of the community. The Parsee and Hindu schools, although English is taught, through Gujarati we get Western education.

There is not a single Mohemedan high school in Bombay where Gujrati is the medium of instruction. The Anjuman-Islam High School is an Urdu school and consequently not suited to the Khoja boys.

The majority of Khoja boys and girls attend schools, which are not at all suited to their national needs, with the result that they come out with ideas and aspirations quite alien to the Mohamedan in general.

I hereby appeal to the leaders and others, to give their serious thought to this proposal.—Yours, etc.,

WELL WISHER.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Wednesday the 30th idem.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(*Continued from page 6*).

and Lady Elcho, cousin of the bride Miss Mary Pelly, the little daughter o Sir Harold and Lady Pelly and also cousin of the bride; Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Lord and Lady Cawdor; Miss Josepha Smith, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Aubrey Smith; and Miss Alice Astor, daughter of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The pages are Master John Harbord, son of Colonel Charles Harbord; Master Ian Murray, son of Major Malcolm Murray and Lady Hilda Murray; and Master Andrew Campbell, the son of Lord and Lady Cawdor. The little girls will wear long cream Indian muslin dresses having wide, open collars, with pale nattier blue silk coats and cream muslin caps, and boys' suits will be of white cloth with blue sashes, copied from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Miss Pelly will wear a most picturesque gown of white and gold brocade, with a train of transparent net edged with wide gold lace. Miss Pelly will proceed to the church from Clarence House, where she is now staying, and afterwards a reception will be held by her mother, Lady Lilian Yorke, at 4 Grosvenorgardens.. The newly married couple will leave later for Bagshot Park, which has been kindly lent by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for the early days of the honeymoon. Afterwards they will go to Rest Harrow Landwich for a week where Lady Beatrice Cecil and Mr. William Ormsby Gore will spend part of their honeymoon.

WOMEN FARMERS.

"I reckon that the price of a woman's independence is £5,000, and, if it is to be of any use to her, she ought to have it by the time she is forty-five. If she has not got independence by then, she has according to my standard, failed. "I do not know any country in the world where a woman has a better chance of becoming independent on these lines than she has in Canada, and I believe her likeliest method of doing it there, if she is a genuine outdoor woman, is to buy land and farm." That is the considered opinion of Miss Georgina Binnie-Clark, who is a farmer in Saskatchewan herself and who is to lecture this evening to the Royal Colonial Institute on "Woman and the Land in Canada," a great honour which few women have earned and a guarantee that she speaks from the fulness of experience.

"I was educated for a musical career," Miss Binnie-Clark said the other day, "and brought up, as most girls are in England, at boarding-schools, where the last thing thought of is to teach them how to become independent. It was a three months' visit to a homestead in Canada which 'enthused' me for the land. I knew little about horses, nothing about general farming but I set to work to learn, and for seven years now I have worked 320 acres and made them pay. "Of course it has been hard work, for I did not 'manage'; I went at it just as a man-farmer would. Let me give you an idea of a summer day on my farm. I am up with the sun, and the first things to be done are to feed and groom the horses, clean out the stable, and fill the mangers with hay. Next the cows are milked—that it to say, I milk them. I am telling you what I do myself. Then I put a kettle on; while the water gets hot I feed the pigs and fetch water and wood for the house, so as to be free of this heavy task during the hot hours. Now the kettle boils and I have breakfast. All the morning I drive four horses attached to the disking implement or the harrow. It is not hard work. I do not mind that or ploughing or driving a reaper, though it took me a little time to learn. Still, I am not sorry when noon comes and we knock off. Lunch consists of tea and boiled eggs. Then I ought to be able to rest, but there are all sorts of things to do in the house, and three o'clock, time to start again with the horses (which I hitch up myself), comes round all too quickly. Six o'clock sees the horses' task finished. In the delicious prairie coolness I stable them and give them their feed, as in the morning. Again the pigs to be fed, again the cows to be milked. then a little gardening, and after that my own supper, followed very soon by bed. For the genuine open-air woman it is a life of genuine enjoyment, all the more so if she gives up the wheat-growing 'proposition,' and goes in for raising stock and breeding horses. Eighty acres near a town is quite enough in that case. This, or poultry farming offers women their best opportunity. Think of the thousands here in England who have been brought up in the country and hate city life—how much happier they would be on the prairie, contented because fully occupied, working their way towards independence in homes of their own! They must be strong and preserving. They must care for animals. They must keep that ideal of £5,000 and independence before them. I see no reason why, even if they have only a small capital to start with, they should not achieve their aim."

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

The President of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of January, February and March, 1913:—

Rs. 117-6 from the Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund; Rs. 15 from Mr. Harichandra Kamat; Rs. 15 from Mr. Girdhardas Jethabhai; Rs. 15 from Shet Bhagvanji Hemraj; and Rs. 9-14 from Dr. Narayanji Ranchodji; Sweets from Mr. Narsi Nagsi, Shet Hirjee Khetsi & Co., Mr. Kherj Liladhar, Standard Mill Jobbers, Mr. Palan Manak, Mr. Kehsav Khemraj and Dongari Bazarvalla; Malpuva from Mr. Koowarji Doongarsi, Messrs. Meghji Shivji Shaw & Co.; powa and sugar from Mr. Rawji Nensi, Mr. Kanjee Bhimsi, Messrs. Raisi Walji & Co.; plantains from Mr. Harkishondas Nagardass; Jeelaibis from Mr. Trikamdas Metha, Bablibai Manchar Talpade; gathis from Shet Hirjee Khetsee & Co., Mr. Keshavji Khemraj and Dongari Bazarwalla.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

WON BY CURRY.

The competition for the Golfers' Cup, which has been going on for the past month or so was brought to a conclusion on Thursday morning when Curry (—8) met Dawson (—3) in the final round. The golf witnessed was not of a very high standard. Dawson was not playing up to the form he has shown in his previous matches. Curry on the other hand was playing rather above his handicap, and Dawson would have had to put up a really good game in order to defeat him.

The final was played over eighteen holes and the result was a win for Curry, who held the lead all the way by six up and five to play. The first hole was halved and Curry won the second easily, as Dawson made a series of bad shots. Dawson drove into the tree to the third hole and took five; Curry being down in four was two up. He had a stroke handicap at the next, where Dawson was well up to the green with his drive, but bad putting enabled Curry to get a half. Dawson won his first hole on the fifth green, Curry having made two or three bad strokes taking seven for the hole. At the sixth and the seventh Dawson came to grief badly and Curry being down in five each won both and was three up. He increased his lead again at the eighth where after a useful tee shot, he holed out from twenty yards from the pin in two. Dawson then won the ninth. Starting on the second round three holes to the good Curry won the next two in five each, and with a half at the 12th stood five up and six to play. He had a stroke at the next but did not need it, as he holed out in four to Dawson's five and won the match six up and five to play.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following were the results of the matches played off yesterday afternoon at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Singles Handicap. "A" Class.—Bunbury (+2·6) and Preston (+2·6) had a most interesting and hard-fought match, which eventually had to be abandoned after each player had won a set owing to failing light. In the first set Preston went right ahead to 5-1 but, Bunbury playing sound tennis, gradually overhauled him and won at 6-5. Preston, nothing daunted, played up hard and won the second set after some splendid rallies. Throughout this match almost every game ran into deuce.

Singles Handicap, "B" Class.—Orr (+2·6) found little opposition from Johnstone (scr.) and won easily in two sets 6-0, 6-4.

Burge (scr.) had an exciting match with North (+3·6) but managed to win the first two sets 6-3, 6-4.

Dawson (—3·6) had a good game with Kennedy (scr.). In the first set Kennedy could not get going at all and Dawson won it as he chose, 6-2. The second set was better, as Kennedy played up and won by 6 games to 5. He cracked up however completely in the final set which Dawson won, 6-1.

Score: Dawson beat Kennedy 6-2, 5-6, 6-1.

BOMBAY MINORS' ESTATES.

ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED.

The following Government Resolution passed on the Annual Report on the Administration of Minors' Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind for the year 1911-12, was published yesterday:—

In the Presidency proper there were 78 minors' estates in charge of executive officers under certificates of guardianship given by District Courts at the commencement of the year 1911-12, exclusive of the estates under the control of the Courts of Wards. During the year six estates were handed over to the minors on their attaining majority while the management of one in charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer was released owing to special circumstances. Five estates, including one estate in Belgaum omitted in previous years' reports, were added during the same period, so that the year closed with a total of seventy-six estates under management of which thirty-seven are in charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. In Sind there were thirteen estates under management at the end of the year as compared with fourteen at its opening two having been released and one added during the year.

Owing to the unfavourable nature of the season in the Northern and Southern Divisions, the incomes of the estates under management in these Divisions were considerably reduced. In the Central Division, where conditions were rather more favourable, the falling off in this respect was less marked. The total gross income of all estates fell from Rs. 2,08,000 in 1910-11 to Rs. 1,23,851 in the year under review, while expenditure was less by Rs. 48,800, out of which Rs. 12,633 was devoted to the payment of debts. Out of a total land revenue demand of Rs. 2,42,938 in the Presidency proper only Rs. 97,144 or about 40 per cent. was actually collected during the year. Most of the balance had to be suspended on account of the bad season, while of the arrears of previous years but little could be collected. Except in the Central Division the collection of a considerable amount of the Government assessment and judi was foregone, and it was found necessary to grant takavi loans amounting to Rs. 29,768 to the tenants of the estates in the Northern Division, for which purpose money was advanced by Government.

The total liabilities shown as payable by all estates at the close of the year amounted to about Rs. 4 lakhs as compared with an indebtedness of nearly 6 lakhs when the estates came under-management. Owing to the adverse conditions prevailing less than usual could be done in the direction of debt settlement, but debts amounting to nearly Rs. 28,500 were paid off during the year.

The arrangements made for the education of wards of school-going age, for which the minors' guardians are themselves personally responsible, appear to be on the whole satisfactory.

The Governor in Council considers that, in view of the extremely unfavourable conditions prevailing during the year, the management of the estates was attended with creditable results.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, May 1.

The weather has been dry everywhere except at a few stations in east Assam. Northerly winds prevail over Northern India, where the temperature is now nearly normal, but the excess of temperature in Northern India is still very marked and many stations have a maximum temperature of more than ten degrees above the normal.

Forecast:—Some rain in Assam, thunderstorms in the central parts of the country and the Peninsula.

ROUGH WEATHER IN BENGAL.

Calcutta, May 1.

Extensive damage has been done to tea on the estates in Dum Dum and Tezpur by hailstroms and rough weather. It is statad that the weather in that part of Assam had been extremely unfavourable for the past fortnight for tea. Reports have reached Calcutta from several tea estates in Assam, expressing apprehensions regarding the crop. The weather still shows no signs of improvement and is the worst experienced for many years past.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday, by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

All signs of disturbance now disappeared; lower signal.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st May 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is above the average at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Temperature during day is in excess in the north-estern-districts; night temperature is higher than usual at Cawnpur.

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jeypore.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded in south Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar Coast. Humidity is below the average in Cutch and Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval and night temperature at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defects in the western district. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan. Belgaum has had 0·12". Skies have become moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is above the average at Nizamabad, Bijapur and Ahmednagar. The minimum is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and in the north Punjab but the associated rainfall has been very light. Moderate showers are reported from Colombo during a thunderstorm. Skies remain moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Some thunder showers are likely in the Bombay Deccan and in the extreme south.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (30th)...	80 8	65·5	...	6·29
Jask	91·3	73·8	...	4·18
Muskat (30th)...	97·3	86·1	...	5·50
Multan ...	101·8	74·0	...	1·11
Rawalpindi ..	92·4	65·2	...	5·11
Lahore ..	101·9	74·2	0·01	3·33
Sirsa	103·8	71·0	...	1·81
Ambala ...	104·5	73·9	...	6·03
Delhi ...	106·0	79·8	...	2·37
Agra	107·5	78 5	...	2·30
Mainpuri ...	110·8	75·6	...	1·84
Jhansi ...	109·0	84·5	...	?
Cawnpore ...	111·2	82·4	...	4·83
Allahabad ...	111·6	79·0	...	4·39
Jacobabad ...	105·1	72·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	87·0	78 0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	102·6	77·2	...	0 33
Jaipur ..	106·2	80·6	...	0·47
Kotah ...	107·6	82·6	...	0·56
Bhuj... ...	106·0	72·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	87·3	80·2	...	0·40
Verawal ...	93·6	76·3	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	106 1	69·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Pa ..	101·0	76·8	...	0·44
Surat ...	102·4	79 1	...	0·34
Ahmedabad ...	108·6	77·7	...	0·44
Deesa ...	108·8	72·4	...	0·44
Neemuch ...	106·9	74·5	...	0·76
Indore ...	104·1	79·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ...	107 3	83·3	...	7·43
Saugor ...	105·3	79·6	...	3·83
Hoshangabad ...	107·1	78·4	...	3·94
Khandwa ...	105·7	86·1	...	4·30
Akola ...	109·7	84·5	...	1·[illegible]5
Amraoti ...	110·3	88·3	...	0·32
Nagpur ...	112·1	86·8	...	1 22
Chanda ...	112·0	82·0	...	6·24
Raipur ...	111 7	87·6	...	3·80
Bombay ...	87·8	80·4	...	3 62
Ratnagiri ...	91·8	80·9	...	10·70
Mormugao ...	92·0	8[illegible]·7	...	3·25
Karwar ...	91·2	82·5	...	3·24
Malegaon ...	105·4	80·6	...	5·07
Ahamednagar ...	105·1	73·5	...	1·18
Poona ...	100·0	73·8	...	3·44
Sholapur ...	109·3	80·6	...	1·01
Bijapur ...	106 7	74·3	0·[illegible]6	2·39
Belgaum ..	97·8	69·5	0·12	2·51
Aurangabad ...	101·9	75·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	111·4	86·2	...	3·34
Hyderabad ...	108·3	84·7	...	1·90
Mangalore ...	92·8	84·3	...	4·00
Calicut ...	93·3	82·1	...	4 02
Cochin ...	91·7	79·7	0·02	8·78
Colombo ...	88·0	75·0	0·55	53·64
Masulipatam ...	96·3	82·2	...	2·27
Bellary ...	109 0	80·3	...	3·92
Cuddapah ...	109·0	84·5	...	10·12
Madras ...	95·5	80·5	...	11·99
Bangalore ...	96·3	73 8	...	3·18
Coimbatore ...	99·9	75 3	...	14·34
Trichinopoly ...	103·1	79·8	...	6·27
Negapatam ...	95·7	81·2	...	27·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 1st May 1913 was 29·992 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

POETS' LOVE-LETTERS.

COMING SALE OF BROWNING COLLECTIONS.

Nearly six hundred of the love-letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning are shortly to come under the hammer at Messrs Sotheby's.

These letters have been declared to be the most famous series in the world. Robert Browning wrote two hundred and eigty-four and Elizabeth replied with two hundred and eighty-seven, which her husband carefully preserved in a marqueterie box. His own love-letters were kept in a collapsible gold-tooled leather case.

The sale of the Browning collections will occupy six days. Besides autograph letters there are books, manuscripts, drawings, prints, furniture, tapestries, and works of art all more or less associated with the poets.

There are eleven portraits of Browning in the collection, but not a single one of him as a child. There are ample records of his imitations of his father's drawings, his introduction to the Greek and the Latin classics, his early friendships in Camberwell, and his recognition by a wider circle. The latter is shown by letters from Carlyle, Horne, Macready, and Rosetti, and the look of Milton's hair given to him by Leigh Hunt After this came the production of "Ion" in 1836, at which period his health was drunk as the youngest poet in England by a Company which included Landor and Wordsworth.

The 1,417 lots in the catalogue carry the Browning student over many long and interesting years. Furniture and old pictures recall Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning settling down at Florence; a portrait of Tetnyson reading "Maud," by Rosetti, recalls a visit by the Browning to England in 1855, when they stayed in Dorset-street, Manchester-square.

One of the pleasantest things that happened to them was the visit of Tennyson, who, according to Mrs. Browning, "dined with us, smoked with us, opened his heart to us (and the second bottle of port), and ended by reading 'Maud' through from end to end."

Browning's guardianship of Walter Savage Landor, after he had quarelled with his family, also brought some interresting copies of Landor's rare early pamphlets manuscripts and books into the Browning collections. All these, with letters from Swinburne, Meredith, Jowett and Robert Buchanan, have been included in the forthcoming sale.

RAJA OF MANDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Lahore, May 1.

In formally installing Mian Jogindra Singh as Raja of Mandi, Sir Louis Dane said that the British Government being anxious to perpetuate the State as a separate entity, had decided to select a relative as heir and hoped all subjects of the State would loyally co-operate in securing success of the administration and so to show gratitude for the maintenance of the Maudi Raj.

The new Raja is eight years old and the Government will arrange for the administration of the State until he reaches his majority.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, May 1.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M. A., Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, has been selected as successor to Mr. N. L. Hollward, M. A., Director of Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa, who, it is understood, will retire next year.

Mr. F W. Wadley, officiating Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for eighteen months from 22nd April 1913.

Mr. C. J. Silvertor, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, C. I. E., Secretary, Railway Board, is granted combined leave from the 5th May to the 11th November 1913.

Mr. T. Ryan of the Indian Finance Department is appointed to officiate as Secretary, Railway Board.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, May 1.

During the week ending 26th April 1913, the total plague mortality stood at 9,111 against 10,156 cases. Delhi had 17, Bombay Presidency 350, Madras 13, Bengal 68, Bihar 1,322, the United Provinces 5,124, the Punjab 2,006, Burma 71, the Central Provinces 5, Mysore 9, Central India 3, Rajputana 108, and Kashmir 15.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette" May 1st.)

Mr. Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, in charge of the Chief Account Office of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is granted six weeks' privilege leave and in Mr. A. G. Gupte is appointed to act in his place.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for five weeks with effect from the 15th instant.

The resignation of Mr. Ruttonji Jamsedji Lalkaka of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat, has been accepted, and Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal is appointed in his place.

Halimunnisa Begum is appointed to be Inspectress of Urdu Girls Schools, Central Division, as a temporary measure.

Miss M. E. Chubb, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, is granted furlough for one year from 7th July in combination with the summer vacation.

Mr. Yashvant Lakshman Dhekne, First Grade Mamlatdar, has been conferred with all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey, for the purposes of the survey of the town of Godhra in the Panch Mahals District, in addition to his duties as Special Lane Acquisition Officer, Kaira and Panch Mahal Districts.

Mr. H. S Needham and Mr. J. R. Jacob. Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police are confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the 3rd March 1913:—

Mr. Nandshankar D. Buxi' Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, is granted, privilege leave in combination with furlough for a period of absence up to two years.

The following appointments are made in the Small Cause Court, Bombay, vice Mr. N, W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. A. K. Donald-Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Judge.

Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, LL.B., to act as Second Judge, Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, LL. B., to act as third Judge. Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi Barrister-at-Law to act as Fourth Judge Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, LL. B., to act as Fifth Judge.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for one month and a half and Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri is appointed to active his place.

Khan Bahadur Rustam Bamansha Vakil, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks from 5th inst. Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar will act for him.

Mr. Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar will act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Miss Ruby Navalkar is appointed to act. as Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxim Training College for Women, Ahmedabad. during the absence of Miss M. E. Chubb on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Nasarwanji Dinshahji Gharda, L. L. B., Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay has been appointed to do duty as Additional Assistant Comissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Master High Court, Bombay, with effect from the 14th April to the 31st May in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Ramkrishna Venkatrao Padbidri, Mamlatdar of Gadag, is granted privilege leave from 7th April to 31st May, and Mr. Dattatraya Shivram Shirali, Special head Karkun of that Taluka, is appointed to act for him during that period.

Mr. Bando Seshgir Shirolkar, Probationary Mamlatdar, Fifth Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. N. K. Apte, Treasurer, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Dharwar during Mr. Ramchandra Anant Naik's absence on six week's privilege leave.

Mr. K. B. Ankle delivered over and Mr. V. J. Kshire received charge of the office of the Head Accountant, Belgaum, on the 8th April.

Messrs. R. A. Naik and N. K. Apte respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Head Accountant, Dharwar, on the 23rd April.

Mr. B. R. Bhat, Special Head Kirkun, employed in the Revision of the Record-of-Rights, is appointed to be Mahalkari in charge of the Malvan Mahal vice Mr. A. S. Bhagwat appointed to District Inspector and to him are assigned the duties and powers of a Mamlatdar under the Record-of-Rights Act the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the talnka is to be his immediate superior.

Mr. Ganese RamchandraDatar has assumed charge of his duties as the Additional First Class Judge, Thana on the 21st April.

Mr. Ragunath Ganesh Bhagvat, a Karkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court Shevgaon, is appointed to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court in the same Court vice Mr. Gajanan Trimbak Karnik granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 14th April.

Mr. Keshav Sitaram Gadnis delivered over and Mr Laxman Vasudev Vaidya received charge of the office of the District Inspector, Land Records, Nagar, on the 3rd April.

Mr. G. H. White delivered over and Mr. A. C. J. Bailey received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. J. S. Rege delivered over and Mr. C. H. Longley received charge of the office of the District Snperintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 19th April.

SHRI JIVA DAYA GNAN PRASARAK FUND.

The following are the results of the Prize Essay Scheme No. 4, on the advantages of "Vegetarian Diet":—

Mr. Pandit Bishan Das, B.A., Senior English Teacher, Phirozepore City, Rs. 100, including Gold Medal; Dr S. C. Chatterji, B.A., L. M. & S, Calcutta, Rs. 75, including Gold Medal; Mr. G. C. Deb, Head Master, Government High School, Barabanki, Rs. 60, including Silver Medal Mr. P. K. Mehta, B.A. Surat, Rs. 55, including Silver Medal; Mr. Sitaram M. Phadke, B.A., Assistant Superintendent of the Office of the Director of Agriculture, Poona, Rs. 50, including Silver Medal; Mr. Mahadev B. Kanthariakar, Ahmedabad, Rs. 45 only; Mr. V. R. Gopalachari, Head Translator, Hyderabad Deccan, Mr. V. D. Satghare, Baroda, Rs. 20 each: Mr. Burjor R Doctor, Bombay, Mr. Purushottam A Mahale, Bombay, Rs. 15 each; Rao Bahadur Dullabhji D. Ved, Rajkot, Mr Yudhisthir S Mehta, Ahmedabad, Rs. 12-8-0 each; Miss Kathleen Gomes, L. M. S, Bombay, Miss Shewantibai K Dhurandhar, Hyderabad, Deccan, Rs. 10 each.

The above prizes and medals will be awarded to the successful candidates in June next.

KATHIAWAR MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The following is the text of a circular letter addressed by the committee of the newly-formed medical society, of which Major Houston, I.M.S., is president, to medical practitioners in Kathiawar:—

A preliminary meeting of certain representative medical men was held in Rajkot, on the 19th instant, to consider the question of the formation of a medical association for Kathiawar, and it was unanimously decided that there is a real need for an organisation of this nature in the province. Those present then agreed to inaugurate a society, to be called the Kathiawar Medical Society, and a committee was, thereupon, elected, and entrusted with the framing of draft rules and regulations, which will be put before the first regular meeting of the society, to be held on the second Saturday in June, for sanction.

There is obviously a need for some organization of this description in Kathiawar. Of all professions that of medicine is probably the one which stands to gain most from personal interchange of ideas amongst its members, and the isolated situation of this province renders it impossible, in most cases, to make use of centres outside of it for this purpose. Bombay is too far, and Ahmedabad is also inconvenient for many of our largest towns. Rajkot, on the other hand, is in a very central situation, and though even here a considerable journey may be involved, there are few towns so distant as to make it impracticable to attend a meeting in Rajkot once a quarter. If, however, members of the Society should prefer to meet at other centres also, in rotation, there is no reason why that course should not be adopted, with the permission of the States concerned.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

As regards the objects of the Society, it is proposed to hold quarterly meeting at which cases may be shown and papers read, and also to establish a circulating library and reading room in Rajkot. The exact lines on which the scheme may develope will depend largely on the amount of support forthcoming, but it is hoped to be able to print the transactions of the quarterly meetings, for circulation to members, and to purchase and keep thoroughly up-to-date a compact reference library of medical works, not only for local use, but for circulating purposes in the case of those members who can make arrangements to withdraw volumes and return them to the library. For the present room can be found for a limited number of books in the West Hospital, where also a clerk is available to issue them and conduct the Society's correspondence for a small monthly allowance. Later, no doubt, if funds permit, some more suitable place will be found.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

At the preliminary meeting it was decided that any medical practitioner holding qualifications registrable under the regulations of the Bombay Medical Council should be eligible for election to the Society.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The question of subscriptions presented some difficulties, but it was finally agreed that there should be two classes, one of Rs. 10 and one of Rs 5 a year, the choice of class to be entirely unrestricted. There will be no differentiation of any kind between the two classes, as regards privileges, but it is hoped that medical officers in receipt of good salaries, and private practitioners who can afford to do so, will subscribe the larger sum. Subscriptions are payable in advance, by money order or crossed cheque, to the address of the Honorary Secretary, Kathiawar Medical Society, West Hospital Rajkot.

With a view of facilitating attendance at the meetings, representations are being made to the states concerned, and it may, perhaps, be possible to obtain some concessions from the railways as regards fares. As to these and other points, communications will be made at the June meeting. In the meantime the committee cordially invite medical men eligible for election to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary.

In conclusion, the committee would emphasize the fact that the Society is entirely unofficial in its character.

FREE JUSTICE FOR POOR.

IMPORTANT SCHEME OF GRATUITOUS LEGAL ASSISTANCE.

In the near future the poor litigant will probably be able to get free legal assistance, both from solicitors and counsel, when he is able to show that his means do not exceed £50, exclusive of his wearing apparel, household goods, tools of trade, and the subject matter of the action. This will apply whether he is prosecuting an action or defending one.

It is understood that the scheme, which has been practically agreed upon by the General Council of the Bar, and now awaits the consideration of a meeting of Judges, provides that there shall be kept by the prescribed officers in every division of the High Court and in such district registries as the Lord Chancellor shall direct from time to time.

Lists of solicitors and of counsel willing to be assigned to inquire into and report upon the application, of any person to take, or be a party to, any legal proceedings as a poor person and: lists of solicitors and of counsel willing to be assigned to assist poor persons when admitted to the conduct of the proceedings.

While not endorsing the new rules, as proposed, in their entirety, the Bar Council have passed resolutions emphasising that they are willing cordially to co-operate in any well-devised scheme for assisting poor litigants which embodies the following propositions:

That any assistance given to such persons should be gratuitous, except in so far as provision for payment is made out of a public fund;

That no system of litigation is approved involving the payment of barristers in accordance with the results of the litigation.

That some public fund should provide for the expenses of witnesses, copies of documents, etc;

That no appeal should be allowed to a poor litigant from the Court of First Instance, except on the same footing as other litigant, unless by especial leave of the Court of First Instance or the Court of Appeal.

Their final condition is that, inasmuch as the opponent of a poor litigant, of successful would be unable to recover any costs, it would be desirable that in cases where the plaintiff is a poor litigant no costs should be recoverable on either side, except by express order of the Court.

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MR. H. V. R. KEMBALL.

The following Resolution of Government has been issued:—

On the approaching departure of Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department, on leave preparatory to retirement from His Majesty's service, the Governor in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Kemball to Government and to the Presidency during an official career of over 31 years.

After doing excellent work for 20 years in Sind and various parts of the Presidency, Mr. Kemball was appointed to Bombay, and for three years combined with his duties of Executive Engineer, Presidency, those of Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal in connection with the acquisition of property by the City Improvement Trust. He was then specially selected for the post of Engineer in the Improvement Trust, where his work was distinguished by unusual cleverness of conception and breadth of view. Mr. Kemball was always a strong advocate of improved communications in Bombay City. The scheme for a fine broad avenue running throughout the whole length of the Island owes its conception to his genius and its partial completion to his strenuous advocacy. He acted as Chairman of the Trust on three occasions and received the thanks of the Board for his services. He has, in recent years, served as Sanitary Engineer to Government and then as Secretary to Government. In both of these offices he has shown untiring energy and devotion to duty, and a genius for organization and administration. His unrivalled knowledge of the conditions and requirements of Bombay, and his unfailing tact have resulted in the settlement of a number of important long standing questions, and Government lose in him an officer of great ability who is endowed with a high sense of duty.

SEASON REPORT.

The following is the summary of season and crop reports for the week ending 29th April:—

During the week there was slight rain in parts of Kanara, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting generally continues. Threshing was in progress in parts of Larkana, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Br ach, Surat, the Deccan and Kathiawar. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of Gujarat, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Surat, the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition, but was deficient in parts of Cutch, and was poor in Ahmednagar. Drinking water-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains have risen in Surat and Belgaum, fallen in Hyderabad, the Panch Mahals, Sholapur and Bijapur, and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 18 to 42 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 20 to 40 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 34 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 28 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 41 to 48 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak. The public health was generally good.

Distress is deepening in Ahmednagar District, and is acute in Newasa, Shevgaon, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed, and Kopargaon talukas. Little wandering, and no emaciation has been noticed yet. Five kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief and are now slightly better patronized. Steps are being taken to improve the water-supply by deepening existing wells and digging temporary wells with the aid of Government and Local Board grants, but the supply is failing everywhere, and improvements effected are, in some cases, small or temporary. The numbers on gratuitous relief for week ending 26th April were 15,472 in Ahmednagar, and 828 in Poona and Sholapur.

UNHUNG ARTISTS.

GRIEVANCES AIRED AT A SECRET CONCLAVE IN PARIS.

The latest artistic body to be formed in Paris is Les Refuses. We have already Les Humoristes, Les Futuristes, and Les Independants. Now Les Refuses have leapt into being. They met for the first time in the basement of a restaurant near the Gare St. Lazare. Admission was by password and also by disappointment for the members are those who have had their work refused by the jury of the Salon. They were all full of grievances; all pictures of outraged genius, and all bent on doing something.

What they were to do formed the subject of a lively discussion which has been described as follows by one who repeated the password by accident as he passed the door of the meeting room. The principal speaker said it was a shame, and was loudly applauded. The only reason, he continued, why their work had not been accepted was because they did not belong to some well-known atelier. If everybody had to go to the jury with his pictures in his hands to be judged on its merits there would be no doubt as to what sort of a welcome each would receive.

"What we must do," went on the orator, "is to form ourselves into a rival organisation, start a salon of our own, and eventually swamp our oppressors. The Salon of the Refused will be the only salon. Everybody will be hung. Do you agree?"

Questions of detail where then discussed, not quite so happily. Was there to be no system of selection? Some said "Yes," and others retorted "No." Finally, the meeting thought it should be "Yes," and then proceeded to discuss the method of selection. Someone suggested a jury, but the mention of the word caused such a riot that the idea was quickly withdrawn. A motion for forming a less obnoxious form of committee was nearly carried, when a lady asked: "Supposing the Refused of the Refused should start a salon too?" The objection was held to be insuperable, and eventually it was unanimously agreed that some selective body being necessary one should be formed with the title of "Commissioner of Reception," and consisting of everybody.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

YORKSHIRE WOMEN LIBERALS AND MR. ASQUITH.

A long discussion on the present position of the women's suffrage movement took place the week the mail left, at a conference of the Yorkshire Council of Women Liberal Associations at Ilkley. The official resolution, which was carried by a narrow margin, expressed the opinion that the promised facilities for a private member's bill were not equivalent to the pledge which Mr. Asquith gave in connection with the Reform Bill, and urged the Government to assume responsibility for the measure if it passes its second reading. An amendment put forward by the Bradford Association deplored the result of the Speaker's ruling, but gladly accepted the promise of the facilities for a private member's bill.

Mrs. W. R. Rea, who presided, made a passing reference to the subject in her opening address. Many important reforms had been carried out by the Liberal Government, she said, but one thing which was very dear to her heart still remained to be done. "As Liberal women," she added, "we may deplore this one streak of Conservatism in Mr. Asquith's nature, but nevertheless we do recognise in him an able leader and one we can follow enthusiastically in other parts of the Liberal programme."

THE DUTY OF NON-MILITANTS.

Mrs. C. A. V. Conybeare, of London, moved the resolution and said that it did not ask Mr. Asquith to introduce a women's suffrage bill as a Government measure. "We are content," she said, "to accept his promise to give us facilities for a private member's bill, but we say to him, if after the second reading of the bill you find that the majority of the House of Commons has declared itself in favour of women's suffrage, as incorporated in that bill, then we ask you to do exactly what you promised us to do with regard to the amendment of the Reform Bill, and make it a Government measure.'—(Applause.) If by any chance we should not carry the second reading we feel of course, that we have no further claim as regards this session. If the House does no accept the bill, obviously we cannot ask Mr. Asquith to take it up after the second reading. We are pledged to abide by the decision of the House of Commons. They were told, Mrs. Conybeare said, 'that Mr. Asquith would not take up the bill, and that therefore they ought not to ask him, but all that Mr. Asquith had said was that he would not take up women's suffrage as a Government measure. He did not say that after a considered judgment on the second reading in favour of a measure he would not take it up. She did not know what his answer to their request would be, but they would never get any reform if they were always afraid that they would be refused if they asked for it. How could they expect to get the suffrage at this juncture unless they asked for it in the most pressing way possible?—(Applause.) She, like every other woman in that room, felt the uttermost wretchedness when she thought of all that was going on among the militant suffragists. They were sometimes disheartened, and some of them were weak enough to feel almost afraid to go on advocating women's suffrage as earnestly as before, because of the danger of being identified with some action they abhorred. But she was driven to the conclusion that the more they disagreed with those tactics the more they were bound to do everything in their power to press their cause forward.—(Applause.)

Mrs. George Smith, of Halifax, seconded the resolution.

A "POLITICAL IMMORALITY."

The Bradford amendment was moved by Lady Godwin, who said that some of those present were anti-suffragists.—("Shame.") They deplored what was being done by heroic but misguided women, whose actions did not give the moderate women reason to desire the vote just now. She thought they were not sufficiently educated for it.—("Nonsense.")

Mrs. Ingham, of Shipley, seconded the amendment, and expressed the opinion that it was impossible for the Government to take up the measure.—("No, no.") At any rate it would be a political immorality.—(Laughter.)

Lady Byles supported the amendment. When she first read the resolution, she said, she rubbed her eyes. She felt that there was in it some slur on the Prime Minister—("No, no," and "Nonsense"),—and that it asked for something which they could not get, and which they really ought not to have. She would not like to see the measure taken up by a Government which was so divided on the question, especially when Mr. Asquith would look upon it as a political disaster. The fact there was such a divergence of opinion, not only in the country, but in the Liberal ranks showed that the question was not ripe for settlement. The set-back caused by the anarchy of the militants made her feel that to demand a Government measure now was like crying for the moon. The Liberal party in the House would make it impossible for the Government to take up the bill, because the division of opinion among the members was growing more pronounced.—("Shame.") Let women fulfil the duty that lay to their hand in municipal, education, and Poor Law administration, and so bring the question of their enfranchisement to the position which it held before 1906. The only way to get the vote was to convince men that they were ready for it, and they would not do that by putting their fists in the faces of men.—(Applause.)

THREAT TO MURDER AN ACTOR.

At the Central Criminal Court on April 9, Mr. Justice Lush sentenced Reginald Treloar, a clerk to three years' penal servitude for sending a letter containing a threat to murder Mr. Cyril Maude. George Rowland Treloar, who was also charged with the same offence, was acquitted.

THE 3rd of June is declared to be a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ORIGIN OF RULE OF THE ROAD.

INTERESTING THEORY AT MOTOR INQUIRY.

An interesting theory as to the origin of the "rule of the road" was given to the Select Committee on motor traffic dangers, in mail week by Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland.

Sir John suggested that the rule came into being about the time when men carried swords and walked so that they could seize their weapons with their free hand and turn round and defend themselves against attacks from behind.

He opposed a proposal to make a rule of the road for pedestrians, on the ground that it would mean that the rule of the road for vehicles would have to be altered, and confusion would result. About two-thirds of the people did not seem to know that there was a rule of the road, and the other third would require years to get accustomed to any change. Personally, he did not think that the number of accidents was out of proportion to the amount of motor traffic. Five years ago, he said, there were 450,000 horses in London, and a return issued last year showed that there were then only 80,000.

Sir John, who is 75 years old, and for many years has been keenly interested in motor problems, continued to give the Committee the benefit of a census of traffic he had taken at the top of Haymarket. Across a certain line in that thoroughfare there passed between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 p.m. 2,282 vehicles of which only 35 were horsedrawn.

"A large proportion of accidents he believed were due to the way in which people crossed the street. He had seen old gentlemen walking across Piccadilly reading newspapers. People did not realise that the sensible way to cross a street was to go diagonally against the traffic on both sides, and wait for any vehicle to pase. If vehicles were to stop for pedestraids there would be great congestion of traffic.

With regard to the law, Sir John said that where a driver was convicted of dangerous driving after a previous conviction, imprisonment should be inflicted without the option of a fine. But remedies should not be too drastic, or magistrates would not enforce them. Ten years ago he remarked, juries were very much "down on" motorists, but now so many people have motors that juries are different.

Mr. Kellaway put it to the witness that the number of people killed in London had multiplied by five since 1904, and Sir John replied that the mileage of vehicles had increased enormously. He added that our slowest form of vehicle the steam-roller, had its "annual holocaust of six or seven victims."

Witness contended in conclusion, that in any future legislation local authorities should not be given power to make by-laws of their own.

The chairman (Sir George Toulmin) read a letter from the clerk to the Middlesex Sessions informing the Committee of a case in which a motor-cab driver, who had been charged with causing bodily harm to certain persons and was acquitted, had been on duty twenty consecutive hours, and calling attention to the rider of the jury that the number of hours that the driver of a public vehicle should work consecutively should be limited.

A mass of statistics with regard to tram accidents was laid before the committee by Mr. A. L. C. Fell, traffic manager of the L. C. C. trams, his chief point being that the fatalities were not connected with the high speeds at which, it had been suggested, the cars ran on Sundays. He also showed that on ten specified routes the car speeds were tested and found to be under the Board of Trade limits. Another of his points was that experience of driving and not the age of the driver was the main factor in regard to accidents.

The committee were greatly interested in a number of models of London roads, showing how traffic congestion would be relieved if tramcars were substituted for motor-buses. As an instance of unnecessary traffic, Mr. Fell stated that on a certain date 935 motor-buses carrying 5,006 passengers, and 1,005 tramcars, carrying 17,861 people passed along Camden-road. The buses had an average of 5·354 passengers per bus, and the cars an average of 16·771. The buses occupied more than twice the road space per passenger compared with the cars.

Among his exhibits were two models of roadways, illustrating the fact that, in wet weather, from cars, carrying 78 passengers each would be equal to 19 buses with 16 inside passengers each or to nine buses in dry weather. And to carry the same number of passengers in wet weather the 19 buses would require about five times the amount of road space as the four cars.

Another exhibit showed Cheapside crowded with buses in the morning and how the traffic would look if tramcars took the place of the buses. A double line of tram rails, he said could be laid in Cheapside, leaving room for other traffic on each side.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd May 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba, will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, from 4 p.m.

It is proposed to hold 3 competitions—

100 yards grouping 5 shots (points for best group).

200 yards falling Plater, 8 shots last 7 to count.

800 yards 1st class Figure Target 8 shots, last 7 to count.

Prizes for the aggregate will be given according to the number of competitors.

(Sd.) L. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL P. B. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1913.

287. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 7469 Vol. E. G. Somerville.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

CUTLER PALMER'S
INVALID'S PORT
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WINE
A STIMULANT AND RESTORATIVE. PERFECT FOR THE SICK ROOM OR FOR GENERAL USE.
BEWARE of cheap and inferior IMITATIONS
Sole Shippers to India.
Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.
Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.
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CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

'VANA' BRAND TONIC
(TRADE MARK)
A Splendid Invigorator
After illness 'Vana' Tonic restores the lost appetite, nourishes and strengthens the exhausted nervous system and hastens complete recovery of health.
The first dose will convince you
Obtainable of all Chemists

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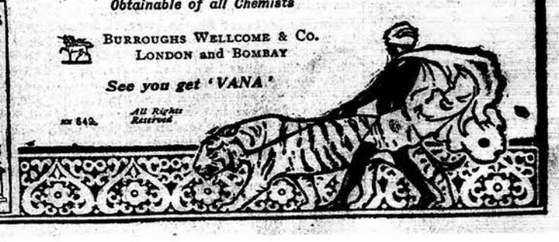

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

AMBASSADORIAL BALL.

The fancy dress ball given in Rome during mail week by the British Ambassador and Lady Rodd, which was first postponed owing to Lent and then on account of the death of the King of the Hellenes, was one of the most important social events in Rome for many years. Five hundred guests, including members of the most prominent noble families in Italy, wearing jewelry worth £4,000,000, attended the ball and participated in the pageant of mythological, historical, and Oriental subjects.

MR. W. S. PENLEY'S ESTATE.

Mr. William Sydney Penley, of Grand-parade, St. Leonards, Sussex, the famous comedian and creator of "Charley's Aunt," left estate of the gross value of £15,642, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £10,959. Mr. Penley was generally credited with having made a fortune from "Charley's Aunt," and his estate proves to be not so large as was commonly believed. The amounts left by other natable actors of Penley's time are as follows :—

Sir Henry Irving	£20,527
Wilson Barrett	30,862
William Terriss	18,257
J. L. Toole	79,984
Edwin Booth	24,000
David James	41,594
Corney Grain	18,950
Fred Leslie	16,113
Dan Leno	10,994
Herbert Campbell	4,477
Edward Terry	44,056
George Smith Gross	19,628

A NON-PARTY REVIEW.

The first number of "The New Statesman," a weekly sixpenny review of affairs, was to have commenced its career on Saturday April 22 with a list of annual subscribers exceeding two thousand. The board of directors include Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Mr. Bernard Shaw has promised to make "The New Statesman" his habitual medium of communication with the public through the Press. Mr. Shaw's articles will be unsigned. To a "Daily News" representative, Mr. Webb, explained that the new weekly review would deal with public affairs from the standpoint of a sane and practical collectivism. "It will be entirely independent. It will not favour any party, Libera', Tory, or Labour. The general attitude of the journal will be that designated by the term 'Fabian.' But those responsible for the paper will endeavour to appreciate in a wide catholic spirit all those features in other social projects or movements which can be recognised as making for human progress." The paper is owned and controlled by a rather strong little private company. Mr. Shaw, Mr. E. Whitley, and Mr. H. D. Harbon are among its directors.

DETECTIVE'S DAUGHTERS.

The story of how an ex-detective's daughters were instrumental in the capture of two housebreakers was told at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday, when William Payne, (73), and George Langley, (52), were charged with breaking into a house at Tottenham and stealing a gold pin and a clock. While the occupants of the house were out, Mrs. Cuthbert, daughter of ex-Detective Dixon, noticed Payne loitering near. She told her sister, Miss Beatrice Dixon, who watched Payne, and after a while went and told her father of what she suspected. One of the men was seen inside the house, so the father waited. When the men came out they were seized. Payne, who had a bad record, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and Langley to 22 months' hard labour. Referring to the conduct of the two ladies, the chairman remarked that he was very glad indeed to see that a detective's daughters had done so well. He presented them with a guinea each in order that they might buy some little memento of the occasion.

HEROIC DOCTORS.

The Baptist Missionary Society's work in North China has just suffered a severe blow by the death of two of its medical staff at Sian-fu, the ancient capital of China. Dr. Cecil F. Robertson and Dr. Stanley Jenkins were both stationed in that city and were at work with a full hospital when they were seized with typhus. Dr. Robertson died on March 16 and Dr. Jenkins on the 6th of this month and there is little doubt that their lives were heroically sacrificed to the interest of their work. During the revolution in October 1911, there was a massacre of 20,000 Machus at Sian-fu, the wells of the city being filled with the cropses of the slain and of women who committed suicide to escape their pursuers. Dr. Robertson was in Shensi through the whole of the revolutionary fighting, the Babtist Mission premises being just outside the city of Sian-fu. On one occasion he was hauled up the wall by ropes to attend to the wounded soldiers within and on another occasion the guards took the unheard of course of opening the city gates in the middle of the night to let him through. A Londoner, and unmarried, Dr. Robertson received his traning at the Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Stanley Jenkins was born in Bristol, and went to China in 1904. He leaves a wife and two children.

GORGEOUS DRESSES AT A REVUE.

The spending of £2,200 on fifty-four dresses and £1,000 on a single chinchilla fur cloak gives one a slight idea of the gorgeous frocks that will be seen in the new revue, "Come Over Here," at the London Opera House. The dresses and cloaks were all made in Paris by the famous couturier, Bechoff-David, and while they show "le dernier cri" of the season's fashions not one oversteps the bounds of beauty or sinks to the vulgarity of a mere sensational display of outre ideas. Beads, bugles, and jewel embroidery are a notable feature of the evening frocks. One ivory chiffon dress has a corsage and tunic entirely composed of net covered with large pearls. Another frock has an overdress of deep shaded blue beads, which are so closely worked that the effect is like a shimmering coat of mail. Large green pearls sewn round the decoletage and sleeves of an exquisite frock of blonde lace form another new and pretty decoration. This dress had an original drapery of pale emerald green charmeuse, which comes from the left side of the corsage and is then draped across the skirt and caught up on the opposite side. A folded waist belt of vivid blue gives a striking colour note. Gorgeous materials are employed in the evening cloaks. Wonderful tapestries worked with gold and silver threads, velvets embroidered with gigantic raised flowers in bugles, beads, and jewels, gold and silver tissues, both figured and plain, velvet brooches, soft damasks, and exquisite brocades are all seen. Many of these cloaks are trimmed with priceless furs and the linings are so beautiful that it seems a positive sin to hide them. There has been so much talk lately concerning the trouser skirt that there will be special interest in the Eastern scene where Turkish costumes in an amazing variety of designs are worn by the ladies. Some are beautiful enough to convert the most obdurate in favour of the Eastern style. But others have the grotesque appearance of pierrots in lamp shade skirts.

IN THE CAPTAIN'S CABIN.

On a dark night, when the lights on the dock piers were reflected as shimmering streaks of red, green, and yellow on the water, the steamship Ingeborg, of Christiansand, came slowly and with intermittent screw-beats up the river, broke a rotten check rope in passing through the swing bridge, and crushed a cork-stuffed fender into shreds as she rubbed her rusty side against the North Quay. An astrachan cap, momentarily silhouetted against the glowing disc of an arc-lamp, signified that Captain Olsen was on the steamer's bridge : but the harbour pilot had temporary command of her, and, like most English harbour pilots, firmly believed that he made his orders clearer to a foreign crew by giving them in broken English. A few more turns of the screw to ease the strain on a taut mooring rope and the Ingeborg, with a groaning sigh, as if glad to rest, floated inert beside the tideway. Two Customs men, each carrying a small lantern, climbed on board her, while a third, well aware that some of the captain's friends had a liking for Swedish punch, stood in the shadow of a derrick, noting who went up the plank from the quay, and ready to "feel down" any person whose coat seemed too tight for him when he came ashore. Half an hour later, when the foremast and side lights had been extinguished, there was only a glimmer of light from the cook's gally to prove that the Ingeborg was not a deserted ship.

Down in the captain's cabin, however, cheery company, seated on comfortably-padded seats around a little table bolted firmly to the floor, were welcoming the master of the ship with a heartiness characteristic of sea-captains whose meetings can rarely be definitely arranged, and whose chance meeting-places may be as far apart as an inn parlour near London Bridge and a quayside cafe at Callao. A Yankee skipper possessed by the modern wonders of the Panama Canal zone, Hamburger with a pipe like the serpent of an old village choir, and the English captain of a cable-lying steamer in port to ship boatmen for the Pacific coast of South America—from the window of the "captains' room" at the Lord Nelson they had seen the Ingeborg steam into the roadstead, and each of them had known that evening would bring him the hand's grip on an old friend. One at Galveston on the Texas coast, another at Rangoon, and a third in a fever-stricken West African port had already enjoyed the hospitality of Olaf Olsen, whose snug cabin, with its framed portraits and its picture of a fishing village beside a Nordland fjord, always had some suggestion of home for men whose lives were spent at sea. The presence of Olsen, too, often meant real companionship to strangers who in strange lands felt the need of something more than the official courtesy of vice consuls and the casual greetings of shipping agents. Even when he was silent, and a dreamy look came into his eyes as his thoughts wandered from talk of freights and harbour dues to a cloudberry moor between the hills and the great West Fjord, his ruddy weather-beaten face always wore a friendly, understanding smile.

He listened attentively, holding his cigar over a shell ash-tray—for he was careful as a Nordland housewife in keeping his cabin specklessly clean,—while the Hamburger spoke of a shifted cargo and the Yankee described the Canal as "the top-notch marvel of the world." Speaking English like an Englishman and half a dozen other languages nearly as fluently, he was never at a loss to understand the meaning of a curious polyglot phrase, and when he told of how an American tourist discussed Indian politics with a Babu-clerk at Bombay, even the Yankee wondered at the linguistic versatility of the Norseman. But all this was merely the unpremeditated talk of friends feeling their way back to an earlier state of fraternity. Although belonging to different nations, they recognised the ties of seabrotherhood, which drew them closer together when they began to talk of the end of their seafaring days. The sea had called to them, and they had answered to its call; but on the bridge on stormy nights, amid cosmopolitan crowds in foreign ports, with the watch on deck and with the watch below, each of them had had his visions of a settled home-life and knew that the others understood when he spoke of them and all they meant to him.

The Englishman had very definite ideas as to how he would make the most of becoming a landsman. He was a Yorkshireman who, like Captain Cook, first went to sea in a Whitby coaster, and for him there could be no other retreat than a snug little house on the west cliff above the old red-roofed town at the seaward end of Eskdale. There he would spend his time in watching the cobles sailing to and from the fishing-ground and the shipwrights at work in the shipyards in peering into the windows of the little old fashioned shops of the jetworkers ; in climbing now and again the famous 199 steps leading up to the ruined abbey ; in catching trout and, perhaps, salmon in the Esk below Glaisdale ; and in trying to forget that there were such things as cable-laying steamships afloat and submarine cables under the sea. For the Humburger and the Yankee gay cities with theatres, variety entertainments, brilliantly lighted cafes, and parks with bands playing had more attraction than a decaying old world port ; bnt the Norseman, like the Englishman, must bear the wave, beating against a rock-bound coast if only to remind him that he was no longer at their mercy.

"Already I have built myself a house," he said, "and it is not near Bergen nor Trondhjem ; no, it is away up in Nordland, where for three months of the year there is no sun, but where the summer seems twice as long as it does here, because then the sun is never out of sight. My house is built on a hill sloping down to the shore of a bay where there are always thousands of sea-birds whirling about the rocks, and beyond the bay is the West Fjord and the Lofodens. I go there sometim s—whenever I can—just to see the codfish drying on the poles beside the bay, and to talk with the fishermen while they patch up their boats ; and when I am there I often wish I had stayed there ever since I was a boy. In three or, it may be, four years I will go there, as they say here, 'for good,' and I will get to know the Finns and the Laplanders again when they come down to the coast with their reindeer. Perhaps in winter, when I sit by the fire and listen to the tales told by the old people, I may believe again in sea-ghosts and Lapland witches. The old fishermen will be glad to know how the Chinamen catch fish, why the Englishmen are willing to sell their fishing-boats to the Bergen men, and how the Americans"—this with a simle at the Yankee skipper—"made their great Canal. About such things I will tell them, and I know they will be glad that I, who was a boy when they were boys, have come back to them. In three or, perhaps, four years, if ——." And there he left off speaking and looked at the Nordland picture on the cabin wall. Reaching across the table, the captains touched glasses, nodded to each other, drank, and were silent.—W. A. D. in the "Manchester Guardian."

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

FORBES ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL.

Madeleine Lucette Ryley's "Mice and Men" was added to Mr. Forbes Robertson's repertoire at Drury Lane during mail week and again there was a crowded house. The success of the farewell season is now beyond all question, a correspondent writes, and it is good that Londoners should thus honour an actor of Mr. Forbes Robertson's great gifts and high character. As to "Mice and Men," eleven years have not made its sentimental misunderstandings less artificial. One is driven to the conclusion that when men wore knee-breeches and powdered hair, and women were "vastly" entertained by everything, it was the etiquette to misunderstand. However, the play is quite pretty—like a living Marcus Stone picture—and it is better acted by the whole company than any of the plays they have yet performed. Miss Gertrude Elliott's Peggy remains in the mind as a delightful vision of youth and high spirits. It is wonderful how the part has kept its fragrance. Miss Elliott has just the right temperament and the right touch for sentimental comedy and one cannot imagine the part better played, except, perhaps, by Miss Winifred Emery in the days when she played in eighteenth century comedies at the Vaudeville. Mr. F rbes Robertson is dignified Mark Embury, but it is not much of a part to play. Of the rest Mr. Alex Scott Gatty was good as Captain Lovell in the more serious scenes, but in the first act he conveyed the wrong impression that the gallant officer was a bit of a scoundrel. His treatment was not light enough. Mr. Frank Lacy made a solid gentleman of Roger Goodlake, and Mr. George Hayes neatly characterised Sir Harry Trimbestone.

"CARROTS."

By the way cannot Mr. Forbes-Robertson let us see him and Miss Elliott once more in "Carrots" before the present season concludes ? In it they both acted exquisitely. It is a piece one could see them in a dozen times : and though well-known French actresses in London have been seen in the part of the boy Carrots, none of them has approached Miss Elliott's delicacy and wistful charm in the character. Many playgoers would be delighted to see them both once again in this very fascinating little play.

MR. ROBERTSON'S HAMLET.

A correspondent who saw Mr. Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet recently writes as follows : —Much of it is beautiful, and he has greatly improved in the first two acts since 1897. Twice he was supremely fine—when he calls Horatio : "Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man," etc., and while watching the Player at the "It shall to the barber" incident. In the great scenes that follow, with Ophelia, the Queen, and in the churchyard, he failed to move me. He was awed by the Ghost, and sincerely upset by his mother's marriage, but never seemed to be swept away "on a sea of trouble," never to be overwhelmed with grief and the burden of the terrible duty cast upon him. It is strange that an actor who appeared to possess such strength in the old Garrick days, should have failed so in power when his chances came in "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Othello." Why he never try Iago? This is the judgment of one who has seen nearly all the chief Shakspearean impersonations in England during the past forty years, and it is an interesting one, with which many experienced playgoers of steady judgment will be in agreement. The "Observer" says that in one of his topical songs at the Coliseum, Captain Arthur Wood, who is a son of Sir Evelyn Wood, indulges in some harmless ragging of the "terriers," otherwise the Territorials. One wonders, writes a correspondent whether it is quite in the best of taste for a gentleman holding his Majesty's commission in one branch of the Services to rag, even harmlessly, the members of another branch, and to select the stage of a music-hall as the scene of the performance.

THE "RED CARUSO."

A musical turn of considerable interest was added to the bill at the Alhambra when the "Red Caruso" made his first appearance. The new singer's real name is Kawbawgam, and he is a genuine Red Indian chieftain. He appears, in full war paint, in front of an old gold curtain, and plays on a white grand piano. The names of his songs were not given, but the first was a version of "Annie Laurie"; the second was Irish ; the third was obviously American, with the refrain "It's a rag, it's a rag"; the fourth was all about "A Wonderful (or "wondyful") Girl," and the lastwas martial. The chieftain is certainly gifted with a remarkable voice. It is not very powerful (or possibly even a chieftain has nerves, and they prevented him from displaying its full power), but of rare sweetness and naturally well-placed. His soft notes are exceedingly pleasant, and carry to the remotest corner of the house. The voice is of good range, too, and has an evenness which many European artists of note might envy. Every song was greeted with applause. The greater part of the rest of the bill is taken up by the revue "Kill that Fly," which goes with undiminished spirit, and retains all its popularity.

"BROTHER ALFRED."

For the sake of the latest theatrical manager it is to be hoped that every audience at the Savoy Theatre will be as big as that of Thursday in mail week and especially that it will be as easily pleased and as kind in its expression of pleasure "Brother Alfred" is a dramatisation by H. W. Westbrook of a story by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, which one remembers to have read in some magazine or other Its main idea is that a young man who thinks he has fatally assaulted a stranger at Monte Carlo pretends that he is his own twin brother, Alfred, who is, of course, like Mrs. Harris. As a matter of fact, George Lattaker has really saved the Prince of Saxeburg-Leignitz from some desperate assailants, but, having drunk too much at dinner, in consequence of having been refused by a young lady he loves, George cannot remember the truth of the affair. When he is hailed as hero he is passing as Brother Alfred, and no one will believe that he is George. You can imagine the complications. They passed in the story, for Mr. Wodehouse is a clever writer. On the stage all the characters, as one of them remarks, "babble on just like the people in the stories," and babbling will not do. However, "Brother Alfred" need not be seriously criticised. Mr. Grossmith himself and Mr. Arthur Chesney worked hard all the evening, but they had no material to work on. Mr. Edward Sass as a vindictive and socialistic valet, and Mr. Arthur Hatherton as a comic deck-hand, had the best defined parts, and played them well. It was interesting, too to note the likeness of Miss Florence Tempest to her more famous younger sister. And, then, there was a capital "set," representing the deck of the steam-yacht Circe, the scene of the action of the play. The rest shall be silence.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

WHY THE BAND STOPS.

In carrying sedan chairs or stretchers (the "Daily Chronicle" points out), you must not keep step, but "break step." If you carry a stretcher, two of you, and walk in step, you will find it swinging and throwing out the patient.

If you walk in step with a regiment across a bridge you may break it down with the swing. That is why the band always ceases when the regiment crosses the bridge.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

"What I would do if I had £1,000 a year," was the subject of an essay set in a Glasgow classroom some time ago (says the "Glasgow News"). Brief papers were requested, and the results were as interesting as they were varied. "I would divest it all in consuls," said one hopeful youth, whose faith in our so-called premier security surpassed even his spelling. An extravagant young essayist wrote : "I would buy a motor-boat and a motor-car and have trips all the year round, would go to all the theatres and music-halls, and every time there was a prize-fight in London I would travel first-class to see it."

ROMANCE OF BIG FIRM.

There is an interesting industrial romance enshined in the histrory of the Tangye family. "We launched the Great Eastern, and she launched us," the late Sir Richard Tangye used to say for it was the successful use on that occasion of the hydraulic jack made by Tangye Brothers that brought the firm to the front. This jack was the invention of Mr. James Tangye who died yesterday.

ETHICS OF GOLF.

Two Scots (says the "Liverpool Post") met in an eighteen-hole match. On one side of the course there was a high railway embankment. Over this railway it happened Jock drove his ball. They hunted for it a long time but could not find it. Sandy wanted Jock to give it up but Jock would not, for a lost ball menas a lost hole. And finally Jock took a new ball from his pokcet, dirtied it, and pretended to find it. "Here tis Sandy!" he called. "Ye're a leear, Jock !" responded Sandy.. "I'm no a leear; here 'tis, !" "Ye're a leear ; for I've had it in ma pocket for fufteen meenits'!"

WORDY.

Lord Eskgrove was a very "wordy" judge. In condemning a traitor to death for murdering a soldier by stabbing him, he aggravated the offence thus: "And not only did you murder him whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel, the fethal weapon through the belly-band of his regimental breeches, which were the property of his Majesty—" Anecdotes of Bench and Bar."

JUSTICE.

Lord Cockburn's looks, tones, language, and manner were always such as to make one think that he believed every word he said. On one occasion, before he was raised to the Bench when defending a murderer, although he failed to convince the judge and jurymen of the innocence of his client, yet he convinced the murderer himself that he was innocent. Sentence of death was pronounced, and the day of execution fixed for the 3rd of March. As Lord Cockburn was passing the condemned man the latter seized him by the gown saying: "I have not got justice—Mr. Cockburn ; I have not got justice!" To this the advocate coolly replied : "Perhaps not; but you'll get it on the 3rd of March."—"Anecdotes of Bench and Bar."

"MAN OF HOGS"

Breaches of privilege were taken far more seriously by the House of Commons in former days, (says the "Daily Chronicle.") Perhaps the most curious on record is that of Mr. Richard Holford's slip, committed in 1640. Richard had made what would now be regarded as a harmless statement, that the people of Leicestershire "had chosen a man for the knight of the shire who had more will than wit, and it was to the disparagement of the county."

The House sat upon the matter. Holford was brought in, and made matters worse by declaring that if the choice of Leicestershire made no better speech than the last one he heard, the county would "have little joy."

One member thought to shunt the trouble by pointing out that the libeller was no gentleman ; "that in memory of divers he kept hogs"; but the man of hogs was nevertheless condemned to humiliate himself and be sent to the Tower.

BEGGING "BABY."

In the Rue St. Lazare (says the "Daily Mail" Paris correspondent) stood a poor and meanly clad woman who stopped passers-by, crying, "Give me a penny for food for my baby," as she pointed to a wailing infant in her arms.

But an observant policeman interfered. It was only when the woman made a particular movement that the infant squealed, and investigation showed that a string which the woman worked with her foot was tied to it. The apparent cruelty resulted in the woman's arrest. Great was the astonishment at the police headquarters when the injured "baby" was found to be a large doll, whose vocabulary consisted of "mamma" and "papa." Further, in the "baby's" clothes were linen articles pilfered from the stalls in the street.

A KING'S BONS-MOTS.

Some bons-mots of the late King of Greece are told by the "London Club Window" correspondent of the "Liverpool Post."

King George once observed : "The boredom of Royalty is that other people watch what one is doing." He was quite bald, and once said that his hair had come off because "it was tired of standing on end to please other people's consciences."

BREVITY.

William F. Garcelon, chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, speaking of brevity, (says the "Argonaut,") stated that the palm should be awarded to a marine who testified about the explosion of a gun on a war vessel. The marine testified at a hearing after he had passed some months in the hospital being patched up after the accident.

"Please give your version of the explosion" he was asked. "Well," he replied, "I was standing beside the gun, there was an awful racket, and the doctor said, 'Sit up and take this.'"

A PLEASING REMINISCENCE.

The hanging story related by Mr. Pett Ridge at Lady Charnwood's house in Eaton-sq are (says the "Sketch") is one of several he tells with admirable effect. It is one of a group, well known to his friends, to which also belongs the anecdote of the 'bus-conductor and the driver of the vehicle behind.

The conductor, taking out his watch, would let it drop with a jerk and dangle on its chain, whereupon the driver behind nodded and smiled. Puzzled, and noticing the driver responded deprecatingly, as if trying to carry his honours, lightly, Mr. Pett Ridge asked the conductor to explain. "It's a little joke between me and my friend," he said ; "'is father was 'anged."

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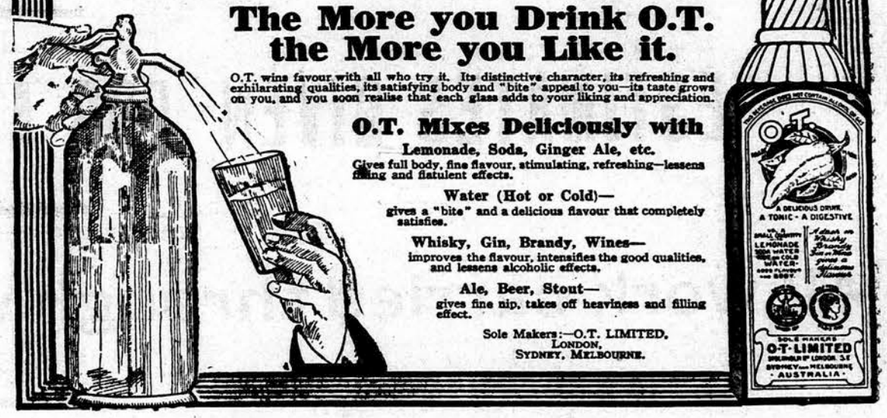

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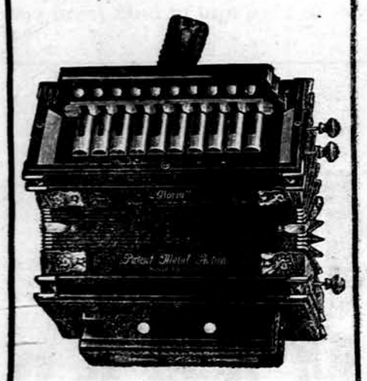

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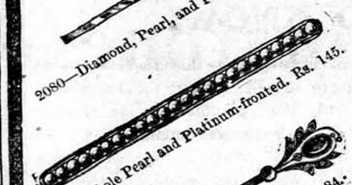
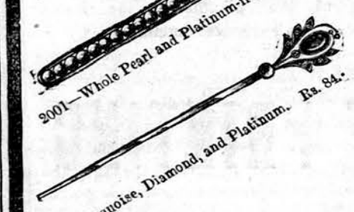
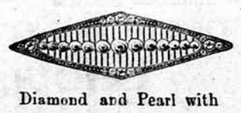


2001—Whole Pearl and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 145.

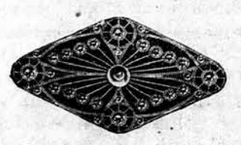


2082—Turquoise, Diamond, and Platinum. Rs. 84.

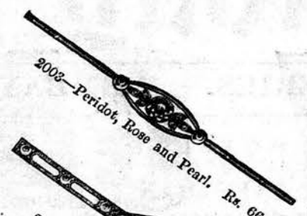
Fancy Tourmaline and Pearls. Rs. 66.



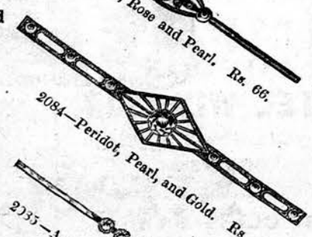
Diamond and Pearl with Enamel plate. Rs. 235.



Diamond and Pearl with Enamel interchangeable plates Rs. 600.



2003—Peridot, Rose and Pearl. Rs. 66.



2084—Peridot, Pearl, and Gold. Rs. 68.

2085—Aquamarine, Diamond, and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 195.

2086—Aquamarine, Diamond, and Platinum. Rs. 65.

2088—DiamonPearl, and Platinum. Rs. 165.

2089—Diamond and Platinum. Rs. 355.

2090—Diamond and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 85.

2091—Peridot and Gold. Rs. 60.

2092—Ruby or Sapphire, and Pearl and Gold. Rs. 72

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